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VOL. XXII NO. 98 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 26 1934 TWELVE PAGES

ASSEMBLY LIFE TO BE EXTENDED ?

WILLINGDON CABINET NOT UNANIMOUS

Indian Members Walk Into Hoare's Lobby

What Will Swarajists Do If Election Is Frustrated?

SIMLA, April 25.

While a good deal of speculation is still going on as to the nature of the Governmental pronouncement to be made regarding the extension or otherwise of the life of the present Assembly, the United Press learns that extension will be granted to the Assembly for another year.

INDIANS BACK HOARE.

It is also revealed that a press report about the supposed unanimity of Lord Willingdon's Cabinet in favouring the dissolution of the Assembly is incorrect inasmuch as, at least two Indian Executive Councillors are now supporting Sir Samuel Hoare in his contention that the Assembly should not be dissolved until it has given a favourable verdict on the Joint Select Committee's report on the Constitutional reforms which is likely to be published in August.

WHAT SWARAJISTS WILL DO?

It is now being discussed as to what the Swaraj Party will do if their anticipation regarding the general election of the Legislative Assembly is frustrated by the Government's decision to prolong the life of the Assembly by at least a year.—United Press.

Swaraj Party, Part And Parcel Of Congress

Even If Assembly's Life Is Extended, We Shall Participate In Other Activities, Says B. J. Desai

BOMBAY, April 25.

Interviewed by the United Press to give his views on the statement issued by Mr K. F. Nariman this morning, Mr. B. J. Desai declined to make any comment.

He said, however, that he was inclined to think that most of the programmes to the extent to which they do not appear to be logically conceived were due to abnormal circumstances than to any pre-meditated motive.

Further he said that he did not wish to analyse the position lest he should add any undesirable embarrassment in the present difficult situation.

"NOT THE COUNCIL PARTY."

Regarding the question put to him as to whether the Swaraj Party had any alternative programme if the Legislative Assembly was not dissolved by the Government he said vehemently: "My view has always been that the Swaraj Party is not the Council Party. It should participate in all other activities of the Congress though some groups specialise in some of the items of the work of the Congress.

"EVEN IF IT IS EXTENDED"

"The Swaraj Party ought to be part and parcel of the living organisation of the Congress. Therefore, even if the life of the Assembly is extended we would not find ourselves without any work or programme. It would certainly be an acknowledgement of the Government that they are not prepared to face a vote of "no confidence" of the people at the invitation of the Congress."—United Press.

MADRAS WIRE TO DR. ANSARI

Postpone Swarajist Conference To May 17

MADRAS, April 25.

Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Mudaliar, who was Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee in 1927, and Achar, have sent a telegram to Dr. Ansari asking him to postpone the Swarajist Conference to May 17 in view of the fact that the meeting of the A. I. C. C. is taking place there on the same date.

They point out that it would not be possible for them to attend both the meetings otherwise.—A.P.

U. P. Congressmen Think It Premature To Decide It Now

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

Enquiries in Congress circles here show that the U. P. Congressmen are awaiting the Government announcement regarding the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly before coming to a definite decision about the Swaraj Party Programme. They think it premature to discuss anything yet. They also appear to think that without the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a satisfactory settlement of political questions will be difficult.—A. P.

Spanish Govt. Resigns

President's Objection To Amnesty Bill And Its Sequel

MADRID, April 25.

Premier Lerroux's cabinet resigned owing to President Zamorra signing the Amnesty Law under protest and announcing his intention to publish or record objections.—Reuter.

MONARCHY V. REPUBLIC

LATER.

At the formal closing of the Cortes following the Cabinet crisis, Monarchist Deputy Maura shouted: "Long Live King—Now More than Ever."

The cry was drowned in shouts of "Long Live Republic."

One of President Zamorra's principal objections to the Amnesty Bill was the inclusion among 8,000 political prisoners to be liberated of thousands of gun men, when the police already had great difficulty in coping with the outrages.

General Sanjurjo, who was serving his life sentence for leading the Seville Military Revolt in 1932, is also among the pardoned.

LIGHT SUSSEX COMES FIRST

Result Of City And Suburban Run At Epsom

LONDON, April 25.

The City and Suburban run at Epsom to-day over a distance of one mile, two furlongs resulted as follows:—

LIGHT SUSSEX	.....	1
PLAY ON	.....	2
MATE	.....	3

Fourteen run.

Won by two lengths.

Three lengths separated second and third.

STARTING PRICES.

The following were the starting prices:—

100|7 Light Sussex.

9|1 Play On.

100|9 Mate.—Reuter.

Comfortable Win.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 25.

Play On led till quarter mile from home when Ligh Sussex, who always handy, challenged and won comfortably.

Light Sussex owned by Major Clive Behrens, a well-known Yorkshire sportsman; Play On is Lincolnshire winner, South African owned and trained; Mate is American owned and has done great things in America.

The favourite Montrose was fourth.

STOP PRESS

SHIPPING CO.'S CASE.

LONDON, April 25.

The Chancery Court reserved judgment in the application of International Mercantile Marine for injunction against the Cunard White Star merger.

Many famous counsel appeared on both sides.

Plaintiff contended the merger agreement was "ultra vires" as it was substantially the sale of Company's assets over which the plaintiff had prior lien as security for two and half millions sterling being the balance of purchase money for White Star Line, the total price being seven millions.—Reuter's Special.

MALAVIYAJI REITERATES

No Shastra Ever Denied Right Of Devadarshan To Any Human Being

BUT SANATANISTS THINK OTHERWISE

RAWALPINDI, April 25.

The Punjab Sanatan Dharam Conference adopted by overwhelming majority the resolution opposing temple entry and abolition of untouchabilty Bills on the ground that they constituted Government interference in a purely Sanatanist matter.

DENIED TO NONE

Pandit Malaviya in the course of his speech reiterated that no shastra ever denied the right of devadarshan to any human being. There were some objections to actual worship of the deity and opinions differed on the subject but there was absolute unanimity on the question of a Devadarshan.

The Conference also passed a resolution opposing the introduction of the Punjab Agricultural Indebtedness Bill in the Punjab Council, criticising it as a great menace to Hindu moneylenders.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN SULTANPUR

KAPURTHALA, April 25.

The Chief Minister, Kapurthala, wires as follows:—

"A large Muslim mob defied the orders of the State at Sultanpur to-day and attempted to take out a Tazia procession along the banned route.

10 PERSONS KILLED

The Inspector-General of Police found it impossible to control the situation without firing upon them. There were about 30 casualties, of whom about ten persons died and the rest received injuries.

The crowd dispersed at once afterwards and the situation is absolutely quiet and well in hand."—A.P.

SECTION 144 AT BENARES

Police And Military Guard Important Centres

BENARES, April 25.

Orders under Section 144 prohibiting the carrying of lathis and assembling of more than five persons were issued this evening in the Adampura and Kotwali wards, Benares. Police are guarding important centres while military have been posted in two other centres.

These precautionary measures have been taken in view of apprehension of trouble owing to Sunnis in some places having refused to take out to-day's Muharrum Tazias in protest against previous notice under Section 144 ordering Tazias at the Hanuman Phatak to be taken through a particular route.

One Hindu villager was assaulted with lathis and has been admitted to hospital. No rioting occurred anywhere. Shops are closed. Situation is under control.

Kunvar Jasbirsingh, Collector, Mr. Thom, Superintendent of Police, and other officials visited different centres supervising arrangements.—A. P.

MUHARRUM IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

Till this evening Muharram celebrations in Allahabad have passed off quietly. At Phulpur an attempt was made to take out a Shiah procession, but it is reported it returned after going a short distance. Police precautions have been taken and there is no likelihood of any trouble now.—A. P

SEVERAL MOURNERS FAINT AND BLEED

Over 100 Inflict Minor Injuries On Themselves

LAHORE, April 25.

While Muharram has passed off peacefully in Lahore five mourners who accompanied the processions have been removed to hospital suffering from self-inflicted injuries with daggers in the course of beating of chests and backs to express grief.

Two of them are stated to be in a precarious condition. Many mourners were profusely bleeding.

About a hundred who inflicted minor injuries on themselves were given first aid on the spot by the Punjab Boy Scouts Association.

Several mourners fainted.

AT MULTAN

A message from Multan says that processionists numbered about 30,000 and all roads were blocked.—A. P.

PEACEFUL MOHARRUM IN NIZAM'S CAPITAL

HYDERABAD (Deccan), April 25.

The Muharrum celebrations culminated to-day after the immersion of the Tazias in the Hossain Sagar Tank.

The Nizam and the Royal family participated in the celebrations.—A. P.

IN PATNA

PATNA, April 25

Moharram passed off peacefully. No disturbance is reported from other parts so far.—United Press.

IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 25.

Muharrum passed off peacefully.—A. P.

Germany's 'No' To Protocol

"Independence And Integrity Of Baltic States Not In Danger"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

RIGA, April 25.

Both the German and Soviet Russian Governments notified to the Latvian Government, Germany's refusal to sign the Protocol, guaranteeing independence and integrity to the Baltic countries, which the Soviet suggested to mark the improvement of Germano-Russian relations.

Germany considers that the Baltic countries' independence and integrity are not in danger, and the Protocol would serve no purpose.

It is believed Finland, Esthonia and Lithuania are similarly notified.

Critical Stage Reached In Textile Strike

THREE SERIOUS CLASHES WITH POLICE

Mass Meetings Denounce Promulgation Of Sec. 144

With the promulgation of Section 144 placing restrictions on meetings and processions in the mill area, the Bombay textile strike has entered upon a critical stage.

ORDER RESENTED

The resentment felt by the strikers at what they deem as interference with their rights found expression at mass meetings of strikers held at various centres in the Parel area on Wednesday evening.

"UNFRIENDLY ACT"

The meetings were held in the areas not prohibited by the orders and the speakers vehemently denounced the "unfriendly act" which was contrary to their expectations of neutral attitude being taken by the authorities.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE.

The tense atmosphere that has been created in the mill area has necessitated the supplementing of the City Police Force by drawing from the District Police.

The latest census from the mill area goes to show that no less than 55,000 have downed tools to make the general strike a success. Simultaneously three more mills had to be entirely closed and a fourth one partially idle. Their names are:

(1) Suryodaya Mills at Tardeo.

(2) New Great Eastern Mills and

(3) Elphinstone Mills. The Kohinoor Mill was partially affected

THREE CLASHES.

There were three serious clashes between the police and strikers on Wednesday when the police prevented processions in certain areas. The major clash occurred at Sewree where the Commissioner of Police and Deputy Commissioner Wilkins, who were directing the operations of the police, were struck by missiles. Several Labour leaders and strikers rceived lathi blows.

SIRDESAI BAILED OUT.

Mr. S. G. Sirdesai, a Labour leader arrested for the second time during the present strike for leading a procession at Lal Baug was later released on a bail of Rs. 150 in cash and another surety for Rs. 500.

In the leaflets that were issued by the Strike Committee allegations were made that certain police officers entered the chawls of strikers and indulged in harrassment It is mentioned that on Tuesday night such an incident occurred in the Bara Chawl.

(Details on Page 12).

"JAPANESE THREAT"

Foreign Office Spokesman Says Statement Not Authorised

TOKIO, April 25.

The Foreign Office spokesman points out that the statement cabled yesterday issued by the "Rengo" Agency after the Cabinet meeting is "not authorised."—Reuter.

The following is a paragraph from the statement mentioned above:

"Japan cannot allow importation of military planes and arms to China from other countries to go without protest since these transactions will contribute eventually to disturb the peace and unity of China"; declares a statement issued following the Cabinet's approval of the "Hands Off, China" policy.

BRITISH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, April 25.

At Formby in the English Amateur Golf Championship third round Woollam, holder of the title, was beaten by Leonard Crawley, a former holder by 2 and 1.

The biggest surprise was the defeat of the 1930 champion by the South African ex-Oxford Blue Oppenheimer by 4 and 3. The British Amateur Champion Scott beat Brett by 4 and 3.

DERBY GETS PERMISSION

To Appear Before Commons Committee Of Privileges

LONDON, April 25.

The fact that Lord Derby is liable to be committed to custody at Blackrod or to the Tower of London during the House of Lord's pleasure if he appeared before the Commons Committee of Privileges without Lords' consent was mentioned by Lord Hailsham in the House of Lords moving that in accordance with the request received from the House of Commons, Lord Derby might be accorded permission to appear as witness before the Committee which was investigating into Mr. Churchill's allegations against Sir S. Hoare.

Lord Hailsham explained the necessity of giving permission owing to the Standing Orders dating back 260 years which provided that no Lord should either go to the House of Commons, or send written answer or appear by counsel to answer any accusation in that House unless permission had been given.

"Lord Derby, being anxious to avoid these penalties," continued Lord Hailsham, "thought it right to communicate to the officials of the House of Lords with regard to this matter."

Lord Derby himself said he sincerely trusted their Lordships would assent to the Commons' request.

The motion was then agreed without division.—Reuter.

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Wanted immediately 1,000 young men and women on Salary up to Rs. 200 p.m. No cash deposit. Apply at once to Box No. 2296, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

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To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon. Godowns. Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji. Phone No. 40583. (2105)

To Let—Lonavla Small Cottage with two rooms, bath room, kitchen and front verandah open and airy. Apply G. K. Vijayakar, "Vasudeo Ashram." 16th Road, Khar. (2295)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted:—Reliable hard-working agents able to sell our teas at competitive prices for the season on salaries up to Rs. 350 with 20 per cent. commission. Deposit against Agency required. Apply Sovereign Tea Supplying Corporation, Mettupalaiyam. 2292

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154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Mount Abu.—Well furnished double storeyed house in commanding situation adjacent to Club, Hotel, etc. 2 reception rooms, 2 ante rooms, 5 bed rooms with bath rooms attached, 1 large Office room, spacious verandahs, stables for 14 horses, cow shed for 10 cows, English and Indian kitchens, 23 servants' quarters, 4 Sirdars' quarters with bath rooms attached, cement Tennis Court, Garage for 3 cars with quarters for chauffeurs. The house is surrounded by a large garden with well. Open to inspection by approved applicants. Apply to the Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar. (3216)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at reasonable price, One Card of Bombay Native Share and Stock Broker's Association. Please submit best offers to Box No. 2293, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Dhanjishaw R. Jhaveri, Shapurji D. Billimoria, Jamshedji E. Batiwala, Hormusji F. Batiwala and Noshir J. Batiwala, carrying on business as salt manufacturers at Jamasp and Batiwala Salt Pans at Bhandup under the style or firm of "Javeri Billimoria Batiwala and Co." has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 12th day of April, 1934, so far as concerns the said Shapurji D. Billimoria, who retires from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by, and all the liabilities and obligations of the said late firm will be received, paid and discharged respectively by the said Dhanjishaw R. Jhaveri, Jamshedji E. Batiwala, Hormusji F. Batiwala and Noshir J. Batiwala, who will henceforth continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the style or firm of "Javeri Batiwala and Co."

Dated this 12th day of April, 1934.

D. R. JAVERI,
S. D. BILLIMORIA.
JAMSHEDJI EDULJI BATIWALLA
HORMASJI FRAMJI BATIWALLA
NOSHIR JAMSHEDJI BATIWALLA.
8289.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 3rd May, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. D. S. Babrekar—Resigning his seat on the Tramways and Telephone Committee, and (b) Election of a member on the Committee.

2. Interpellations.

3-4. Applications for gratuity, etc., from or on behalf of retired Municipal labour staff.

5. Letter from Mr. M. U. Mistry—Applying for a gratuity for his service in the Bombay Improvement Trust.

6-8. Letters from the Authorities of (6) the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital, (7) the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society and (8) Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children—Forwarding the Annual Reports and Balance Sheets of the respective institutions.

9-11. Letters from the Authorities of (9) the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, (10) the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society and (11) Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital—Thanking the Corporation for their grants to their institutions for the year 1934-35.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

12. Recommending approval to the fire risk in respect of certain Municipal School Buildings and the old City Improvement Trust buildings being covered by the Municipal Fire and Accident Insurance Fund on crediting additional contributions to the Fund.

13. Regarding the definition of the term "independent post" as used in the Municipal Service Regulations, etc.

14. Regarding the extra remuneration of Rs. 2,000 per annum claimed by the Municipal Auditors for auditing the accounts of the Schools Committee for 1930-31 and 1931-32.

15. Recommending sanction to the reduction allowed by the Government of Bombay in the rates of interest in respect of certain advances made by them to the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust Board.

16. Regarding the redemption of the Improvement Trust Rs. 70 lakhs loan raised in 1920.

17. Schools Committee's letter—Regarding payments of grants to certain aided institutions.

Letters from the Commissioner—

18. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in March, 1934.

19. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

20. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory for the six months ending 31st December 1933.

21. Forwarding a quarterly statement of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes.

22. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.

23. Letter from Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution appreciating his services as Municipal Auditor.

24-25. Letters from (24) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and (25) Mr C. P. G. Wade—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

26. Report of the Law, Revenue, etc., Committee of the Corporation regarding Government Bill No. VI of 1934, further to amend certain sections of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, relating to taxation of Government properties, etc.

27. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

28. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

29. Notice of motion from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For requesting the Standing Committee to expedite their proposals for the raising of Rs. 10 lakhs "Unemployment Relief Works Loan".

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th April 1934.
8291

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR,
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PRABHAT TALKIES

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

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ANWARI, CHANDA, NIMBALKAR.

Full of grip and suspense, love and vengeance.

Just a love-tonic for a romance-starved soul!

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In his most Sinister role to date

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The ghastly story of Frankenstein of the East

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In his most thrilling role since "Dawn Patrol"

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COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably

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N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Heijin Maru	4364	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Nagato Maru	5901	27 Apr.	5 May
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Apr.	10 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 May	29 May
Hakodate Maru	5303	26 May	5 June

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	30 Apr.
Katori Maru	10000	15 May

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru,	11000	10 May
Hankozaki Maru	10500	23 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 May
Chinchibu Maru	17500	6 June

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
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SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru	29th April	13th May
Heimei ,,	7th May	17th ,,
Altai ,,	9th ,,	22nd ,,
Keifuku ,,	20th ,,	26th ,,
Pacific ,,	24th ,,	7th June
Havana ,,	4th June	12th ,,
Shunko ,,	8th ,,	21st ,,

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RAIN TO INCREASE IN BENGAL

Cherrapunji Gets Three Inches In One Day

POONA, April 25.

The western disturbance has weakened and is passing eastwards through Kashmir after causing widespread thunderstorms and rain there and in North-West Frontier Province and East and North Punjab. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been nearly general rain in Assam while a few showers have occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji three inches; Silchar one and a half; Sibsagar one; Darjeeling and Naya Dumka three-quarters; Tezpur a half; Jessore a quarter; Sonamarg and Murree one and a half; Dalhousie one; Dras and Drosh three-quarters; Sialkot Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Peshawar, Cherat, and Dharampur a half; Gilgit Simla and Coonoor a quarter.

FORECAST.

Thunderstorm and rain will decrease in North-west Frontier Province and East and North Punjab, continue to be widespread in Kashmir and Assam, extend and increase in Bengal and occur at a few stations in Burma.—A.P.

1.6 DEGREES ABOVE NORMAL

City's Minimum Temperature At 8 a.m. On Wednesday

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25th April 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.008 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.2 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees 1.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 224 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 7

Weather Remarks:—Variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SLOW BUT STEADY PROGRESS

Co-operation Movement Among Women In Punjab

LAHORE, April 23.

The annual report on the working of co-operative Societies in the Punjab for the year ended 31st July 1933, shows that nothwithstanding the disturbed credit conditions occasioned by economic depression, the Department continued to attend adequately to its multifarious activities.

The number of new Societies registered during the year was practically the same as during the preceeding year, but fell short of the number recorded for the two previous years There was a greater expansion in the non-credit societies than in those devoted to credit only.

The common good funds in credit societies have continued to be applied to a number of useful objects among which may be mentioned contributions to the building of schools, hospitals and veterinary hospitals, cleansing of village lanes, paving of village lanes, repairs of wells, and free medicines.

The extension of co-operation among the women of the province continues to be rather slow but progress continues. The societies for women and children, however, are not as yet numerous nor firmly established, while at the same time further extension is impossible in the absence of further financial assistance or trained staff.—United Press.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKERS

CAIRO, April 23.

A striking success of Narcotics Bureau's campaign against drug-traffickers is referred in the report of Russel Pasha, Inspector General of Egyptian Police. He expresses the opinion that the narcotic menace which threotened Egypt with destruction five years ago, will be removed, provided the present energetic measures contained are issued.

The number of drug addicts imprisoned at the end of the last year was 674 compared with 6,000 four years earlier. Now it was extremely difficult to import white drugs, such as morphine heroin and cocaine.

The Narcotics Bureau are concentrating their attention on breaking up the gangs who are compelled to import bulkier hashish opium.—Reuter's Special.

QUARREL OVER PEEPAL TREE

Rival Communities Come To Blows In Kapurthala State

KAPURTHALA, April 24

On receipt of news of a clash between Hindus and Muslims at Phagwara, an important commercial town on the State, the Chief Minister left for Phagwara at midnight.

It appears that the trouble arose in consequence of the Muslims taking out a flag procession through the street where stands a peepal tree, to which the Hindus of the locality attach some importance.

Hindus and Muslims came to blows, but the police intervened in time and saved the situation. —A. P.

INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

Competitive Examination On October 15th Next

SIMLA, April 22.

The following has been issued by the Public Service Commission:—

A competitive examination will be held in Delhi on the 15th October, 1934, and subsequent days, for entry to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, in the term beginning on the 1st February 1935, and also for entry to the Royal Indian Marine.

The examination will be a combined examination for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Indian Military Academy and the Royal Indian Marine. A candidate may apply to be admitted to the examination for both or either. If he wishes to be admitted as a candidate for both, he should state this on his application form. Separate applications are not required.

He will be required to pay the application and examination fees once only If he proves successful as a candidate for both the Indian Military Academy and the Royal Indian Marine he will ordinarily be assigned to the one for which he expressed a preference in his applications; but the Government of India reserve power to assign him to either.

15 VACANCIES.

At this examination 15 vacancies will be offered for entry to the Indian Military Academy. The Governor-General-in-Council, however, reserves to himself the right to fill the last three vacancies by nomination from among those who have qualified but failed to obtain sufficient marks to secure one of the first twelve vacancies. One vacancy will be offered for admission to the Engineering Branch and one vacancy to the Executive Branch of the Royal Indian Marine.

The examination will be the same for all arms of the Indian Army, i.e. Cavalry, Artillery, Signals, Engineers and Infantry. Those candidates who wish to elect for the Artillery, Engineers and Signals will be permitted to do so during their course at the Academy, at the discretion of the Commandant, provided they obtained 40 per cent of the marks in each of the subjects, Lower Mathematics and Physics, at the examination.—United Press.

AIR-MAILS DELAYED

KARACHI, April 25.

The Tata Air-mail, bringing mails from Madras, Bombay and the intervefining stations, arrived at Drig Road at eight p.m. last night, being one-and-a-half hours behind the schedule time.

Mails intended for Western countries will be delayed here till Friday morning when the Imperial Airways westbound Air-mail is expected to leave being two days behind the schedule.

The news of the death of DDoctor Rangachari has caused profound grief in Madrasee circles in Karachi, who met the Doctor only recently on his return from Europe by air.

MOHURRUM CLASH AVERTED

LAHORE, April 22.
(By Mail.)

Unpleasantness between two Mohurrum processions was averted this evening by the advice given by police officers and magistrates in charge of the arrangements.

It is stated that at about five in the evening a Mehndi procession when passing through Machhi Hata was stopped by a Magistrate and the processionists were told to let a Zulijnah procession pass first. The processionists, as a protest, wanted not to take out the procession. The authorities however advised them not to retire and this advice was accepted. Unpleasantness was thus averted.—A. P.

BARODA DEWAN FOR EUROPE

BARODA, April 24.

It is understood that Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda with Capt. Kumar Shivraj Singh and other officials is sailing for Europe next month. Mr. Ramlal Desai will act as Dewan in his absence.—United Press

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(Why swelter in the City, when it is cool and refreshing in the Harbour).

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Leaving Apollo Bunder at 3-30 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.
Returning at 7-30 P.M. Fare per Person Rs. 1-8-0.

SUNDAY MORNING CRUISE IN ULWA CREEK.

Leaving Apollo Bunder at 9 A.M. on SUNDAY, the 29th instant.
Returning at 1-30 P.M. Fare per Person Rs. 1-8-0.

40 MILES AMIDST CHARMING SCENERY.

ROUND I.M.M.T.S. "DUFFERIN."

Leaving Apollo Bunder at 6-30 P.M. on SUNDAY, the 29th instant.
Returning at 7-30 P.M. Fare per Person Re. 1-0-0.

MOONLIGHT CRUISE IN THE HARBOUR.

Leaving Apollo Bunder at 9 P.M. on SUNDAY, the 29th instant
Returning midnight. Fare per Person Rs. 1-8-0.

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'RESUSCITATED' 15 YEARS AGO?

Sanyasi's Claim As Second Kumar Of Bhowal Estate

Rani Alleges Plaintiff As Pretender

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The sensational civil suit known as Bhowal Sanyasi Case has been dragging on in a protracted hearing before the subordinate Judge's Court for over five months now with the object of having a judicial pronouncement as to the identity of the plaintiff sanyasi as the second Kumar of the Bhowal Estate yielding an income of ten lakhs of rupees annually. Altogether 400 witnesses have been examined so far.

It may be recalled that the peculiar feature of this case is that wife of the original second Kumar of Bhowal Estate, who is still living, disowns the plaintiff, who has prayed for declaration as the real second Kumar, as her husband, who according to her, died about 15 years back at Darjeeling and was duly cremated there.

The plaintiff claims that he was resuscitated by a Naga Sanyasi who had found his body lying deserted at a cremation ground in Darjeeling, while the Rani of the second Kumar openly refutes his claim as that of a pretender.

Thousands of tenants of the Bhowal Estate however are deposing in the court in support of the plaintiff's claim and are openly recognising him as the real second Kumar.—United Press

AFGHAN IMPORT TRADE

Royal Firman About Remission Of Duty

PESHAWAR, April 24.

As the first step towards relieving the economic depression and encouraging the Afghan import trade, King Mahirshah of Afghanistan, through a Royal "firman" has fully remitted 25 per cent. of the transit duty imposed by the Government of India on Indian ports which the Afghan traders, at the time of importing goods across the border, are required to pay to the Afghan Government.

Meanwhile it is understood that the Indian Trade Delegation at Kabul is considering the question of imports to Afghanistan direct through the Indian ports. No further news regarding the Delegations' deliberations have been, so far, received in Peshawar.—A. P.

DACOITS ROUNDED UP

Reign Of Terror In Eastern Kathiawar Ends At Last

RAJKOT, April 23.

A gang of armed dacoits who had established a reign of terror in Eastern Kathiawar and had been eluding the vigilance of the police after successful raid at Bamanwa, has been rounded up by Inspector Udesingh of Dharangadra. Most of the booty has been recovered.

Inquiries are being made by the Superintendent of Police, Jetpur Taluka, to track down the miscreant who absconded after inflicting severe injuries with lathi-blows on Foujadar Raghavji of Patanvav during his flying visit to Jetpur on the eve of his depature from Rajkot to take up his new position as Dewan of Pratapgarh.—A. P.

"ALLOW HARIJANS TO VIEW DEITIES!"

Reforms Should Be Carried Out Slowly, Says T. K. Vellu

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

Mr. T. K. Vellu, Deputy President of the Sri Mulam Assembly, has appended a supplementary memorandum to the report of the Temple Entry Inquiry, in the course of which he says that in view of the feelings of the caste Hindus on the question of temple entry for Harijans, the best way to meet the situation would be to call for a Parishat, consisting of competent persons to interpret the ruling of the Smriti this with a view to disarm a considerable section of Hindus who hold orthodox views and to maintain the sanctity of religious practice.

He points out in this connection that reforms should be carried out slowly by educating the Avarnas to a better way of life and means should be adopted to educate them to habits of cleanliness. For the time being they should be allowed to view the deities instead of being kept outside the temple walls.

The question has aspects that are not merely political as the Congress had made them.—A.P.

CAN SAMAJISTS EAT MEAT?

Rajputana Arya Samaj Votes For Complete Prohibition

INDORE, April 25.

Can the Aryasamajists, the followers of the late Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati eat meat or not is the question that has now been vexing the leaders of the Arya Samaj movement and institutions and has been circulated to provincial Arya Samaj bodies for opinion.

At a meeting of the Antarang or inner council of the Malwa and Rajputana Arya Samaj the question came up for discussion when it was resolved after a lengthy debate that according to the dictates of the late founder of the Samaj and his interpretation of the Vedas, eating meat has been definitely and strictly prohibited and none who advocate it without establishing that the Vedas really do permit meat eating, could remain a member of the Arya Samaj or allied bodies.

It is understood the dispute first arose between Mahatma Hans Raj of the D. A. V. College Lahore and some members of the Arya Samaj and has assumed a serious aspect which threatens rupture among the 9ryas all over the country.—United Press.

GREAT SOCIAL REFORMER & WRITER

(From A Correspondent).

The 'jashan' or commemorative ceremony of the late journalist, writer and social reformer, Mr. Kaikhushru N. Kabraji, was performed at the Fire-temple in Dadar Parsi colony. A meeting was held with Mr. Rustom B Paymaster in the chair. While speaking on the object of the meeting Erwad F N Kutar, the Head Priest of the Fire-temple, eulogised the services of Late Mr. Kabraji as a writer and social reformer.

Mr. Paymaster said that according to the Parsi calendar, that was the 30th anniversary of the passing away in April 1904 of the versatile journalist, novel-writer and composer of Gujarati dramas, Mr. K N Kabraji, late editor of the "Rast Goftar" at the age of 61. Mr. Kabraj was a born journalist and at the early age of 15 became editor of a magazine called "Parsi Mitra." Two years after, he became the editor of the 'Jame-Jamshed' but not finding the orthodox policy of that paper, congenial, left it and in 1862 became the editor of the "Rast Goftar" that had been started by the late Dadabhoy Naoroji and other eminent Parsi reformers. By his fluent pen in Gujarati he was able to introduce a number of religious and social reforms. His aptitude for journalism had been admitted by the late Sir P M Mehta. The peculiarity about his reforms was that he did not content himself with writing merely about them, but introduced them in his own family at any cost. Thus in the words of the late Mr. K R Kama, he was not a lip-reformer.

Mr. Nariman Gandhi then spoke recounting the services of the versatile genius of Mr. Kabraji. He said that while last he was in Persia the people of that country showed their appreciation of Mr. Kabraji's great powers.

Erwad Rattanshah Panthaki then gave passages of a didactic nature from the Shah Nameh suitable to the occasion.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR 7-1/2 ANNAS!

RATNAGIRI, April 23.

A quarrel over an alleged debt of seven and a half annas resulted in the sentence of transportation for life on Jackay Mingel Gonsal of Achra.

The prosecution case was that on January 12 last Jackay demanded the repayment of seven and a half annas from Manwal Anton Fernandez, also of Achra. The latter refused saying that he owed nothing. The accused seized him and threw on the ground. He then departed and returned with pendas (which is a sharp instrument for cutting cocoanuts) and beat him severely with the handle of the pendas, causing injuries which proved fatal.—A.P.

CENTRAL BANK'S ACHIEVEMENT

Occupies Foremost Place In Financial World

BRANCH OPENED AT SIND HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 24.

On the occasion of the opening ceremony of a branch of the Central Bank of India here, Sjt. B. T. Thakkur, Agent, Central Bank of India, Karachi, said the Bank occupied the foremost place in the financial world. On the strength of business figures the Bank was first amongst the joint stock banks of India. The total deposits of Indian joint stock banks was round about 67 crores, and the Central Bank had one-third of this on its books. The total deposits in the banks in India including the Imperial Bank of India and exchange banks were estimatted a little over rupees 210 crores, and according to the Central Bank's latest balance sheet the Bank had deposits exceeding 22 crores.

The Bank thus was gathering to more than one-tenth of the country's entire banking business. The total cover which the shareholders capital reserve and liability provide for depositors amounts to the substantial sum of four crores six lakhs.

Concluding he said when we compare the savings of 50 sterling per head in the United Kingdom with those of seven shillings eight pence in India the enormous gap in our economic life stares us in the face, and this must be somehow filled in.

HANGED AFTER HE HAD EMBRACED CHRISTIANITY

(From Our Own Corresponden.)

BANGALORE City, (By Mail.)

On a chargs of having murdered a woman Killadi Mudura was arrested last year at Lahore and was brought to Bangalore where he was put up for trial and sentenced to death. He had filed an application in the Resident's Court against his conviction and pending judgment he embraced the Christian faith with the permission of the jail authorities. The Residents Court dismissed his petition and confirmed the sentence of death. Killadi was hanged in the Central Jail on Tuesday morning.

TACKLING HYDROPHOBIA

Appreciable Decline In Mortality In 1932 Due To ... Change Of Method ...

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The 32nd annual report of the Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli, just received, says:—

The year under review is an important one inasmuch as it is the first year during which the results obtained in researchs covering a period some years were given a practical application in the method of treatment employed. It had been shown by these researches that large doses of vaccine were superior to small doses in preventing rabies and that the Paris strain of rabies fixed virus was superior to the Indian strain in antigenic value. To give practical application to these results during 1932 the Paris virus alone was used in manufacturing vaccine and a scale of dosage was devised which ensured a much higher average dose of vaccine per patient, than had previously been in use.

LESS MORTALITY IN 1932

The result of these measures was that the total number of deaths from Hydrophobia was over 27 per cent less than in any previous year since comparable statistics were available, in spite of the fact that the number of persons coming for treatment was much greater. This appears to be a notable achievement and indicates a distinct advance in methods of treatment.

It should be stated that in estimating the relative efficiency of different methods of treatment that total number of deaths from hydrophobia, considered in conjunction with the numbers treated, is a much better criterion of the efficiency of the treatment than the actual death rate per cent because the latter can be artificially lowered by the inclusion in statistics of large number of persons not actually at risk, while a large drop in actual deaths denotes more accurately a real saving of lives.

Complaints attributed to antirabic treatment have been received from 39 patients. As is usually the case most of these complaints bear no casual relationship to the treatment, and need not be further detailed.

No case of post-treatment paralysis occurred.—A.P.

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PISTOL FIND IN HOUSE RAIDS

Boatman And Another Arrested

LAHORE, April 24.

Two pistols were recovered and a boatman and a Muslim arrested following simultaneous raids by thee Kasur police (C.I.D.) on their houses in the village of Tanniki. Further investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

EXAGGERATED PRESS REPORTS

NEW DELHI, April 24.

Official communication received here from Kapurthala states that the news about Kapurthala published in the papers is exaggerated. The police were not attacked. Some mischief-mongers hurled stones on the procession which hit the 'tazia' as well as policemen. The Banyan tree stands intact. The situation is improving and there is hope of settlement tomorrow.—A. P.

RESTORATION OF CHINESE POWER

No Support Of Tibetans

CALCUTTA, April 24

The Associated Press, Darjeeling learns authoritatively that a recent statement emanating from Kalimpong to the effect that at least 50 per cent of Tibetans would welcome the restoration of the Chinese power is without any foundation. It is held that the fact that the Chinese were turned out of Tibet by Tibetans in 1912 is sufficient to show that there is no likelihood of any such sentiment being widely prevalent in Tibet.—A. P.

VICEROY TO FLY TO ENGLAND IN MAY

SIMLA, April 24.

The Associated Press understands that the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon will fly from Karachi in the middle of May by the Imperial Airways and will return to India in the third week of August.—A. P.

Canker Of Communalism Must Be Kept Out Of Universities

Hindu And Muslim Students Should Have Identical Objects While Pursuing Academic Career, Says Sir N. N. Sircar

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"I have been painfully cognisant of the fact that communal acrimony is slowly filtering down to College students. The only hope for salvation of this province and of this country lies in the emergence of the next generation as more broad-minded, more tolerant, more generous, more capable of thinking in terms of Bengal and India, instead of in terms of religious sects, than the present generation of elders, who for the moment fill the stage, but who cannot remain there for ever."

FAREWELL PARTY.

The above message was given by Sir N.N. Sircar, to the members of the Calcutta University Institute, who entertained him at a farewell party on the eve of his assumption of office as Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The appalling problem of the fate of thousands of students who pass through the Universities every year and of those who fail, is a source of deep anxiety to every person in this country.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY.

For the present dismal situation, you, at any rate, are not responsible. If there is responsibility, it lies with us who have sent you to college.

The contempt for the fields, the factory and the petty shop, which had been engendered by what we have done for a century—the wish of the workingman, no longer to remain workman, the disdain of the artisan and the peasant for the vocations of their forbears have all contributed to the present distressing situation. The present world conditions, which have hit hard the manufacturer, the merchant, the petty tradesman, the big Zemindar, the small landlord and the tenant, alike—have in a great measure accelerated the downward course, and you have only to look round to see that the distressing feature of unemployment of the educated youth, is not confined to India. Nations who are masters in their own house, have no more escaped than those whose destinies are in the hands of others.

30 YEARS AGO IN FRANCE.

Over 30 years ago, a French writer said: "While a businessman has the greatest difficulty in finding an agent to represent him in the Colonies, thousands of candidates solicit the most modest official posts."

If this was the state of affairs in France 30 years ago, you can well imagine what it is now.

SUCCESSION OF PITFALLS.

Whatever the causes may be, the fact remains that thousands of University students, having wasted their time and energy over several decisive years of their lives, enter the world to meet with succession of hear-breaking pitfalls, and suffer from daily increasing disillusionment. They are left in lacerated and bruised condition with intense bitterness against the world at large. It is not difficult to understand why some part of this embittered crowd, is willing to follow any Chiefs, whatever the goal may be—and this is happening not only in India but in many parts of the world.

It is too much to expect that we can suddenly retrace our steps, and that we can completely go back on the system of mass production of University students who ultimately serve no purpose other than swelling the list of the unemployed.

DARK SIDE OF PICTURE.

But while you are here in the Universities, you who have chosen to enter Colleges for study, need I tell you that you should strive your hardest to realise the ends for which you have done it, and for which you are passing painfully strenuous days. It is not merely your duty, but it is to your interest, to get the best out of your college days, and make the best use of the amenities offered by this Institute for your mental and physical improvement, for the acquisition of useful knowledge, and for meeting friends and companions.

I have presented the dark side of the picture but you should not forget that very little has been achieved in this world by pessimists, and a young pessimist is the most dismal of God's creations.

If it is the darkest hour of night now, we can reasonably expect morning to follow; if today there is depression everywhere, if to-day Zemindar cannot pay Government revenue, peasants cannot get reasonable prices for their crops, labourers cannot secure living wages, we can reasonably expect that the cycle of depression does not last for ever.

I have been asked to give a "message" to members of the University Institute. "Message" is hardly an apt word in reference to me, as recent usage associates it with political leaders. Eschewing politics, I would like to speak on a matter which has been causing me increasing anxiety.

COMMUNAL ACRIMONY.

I have been painfully cognisant of the fact that Communal acrimony is slowly filtering down to College students. I am sure it has not yet assumed large proportions. If the cloud is now no bigger than a man's hand, it is my fervent prayer that it may soon disappear.

Let Communal tension be left to people who are fighting over loaves and fishes, who are quarrelling over division of power, who are fighting for more seats in the Legislatures, in the hope that it will ensure more jobs for one community, but keep out with firm hand communal bickerings from Colleges and educational institutions. The only hope for salvation of this Province and of this country lies in the emergence of the next generation as more bread-minded, more tolerant, more generous, more capable of thinking in terms of Bengal and India, instead of in terms of religious sects, than the present generation of elders who for the moment fill the stage, but who cannot remain there for ever.

MUSLIM CO-OPERATION.

Those who are assembled here, are mostly, if not all, Hindus. As a Hindu, let me emphasise on the point that we cannot do without good-feeling, co-operation and sympathy of the Muslim community who constitute more than half of the total population of Bengal. We can no more do without them than they can do without us, and after all in most of the essential matters the interests of the two communities must be the same. I am not struggling that in a policy of "give and take" one party alone should give and the other graciously take. If there is will for peace it is never difficult to find the way. You as students in Colleges, ought not to be troubled with jealousies and bickerings as while pursuing academic career, the objects of Hindus and Muslim students must be identical. If you are unable to keep the Canker of Communal dissension completely out when you are in early youth, you will find it impossible in later years to prevent its rapid extension.—United Press.

DRAFT OF INDO-JAP TREATY

Despatched By Air Mail To London And Tokio

NEW DELHI, April 25.

Mr. Matsushima, Secretary-General of the Japanese Delegation, despatched to-day by airmail the draft of the Indo-Japanese Treaty to the Japanese Embassy in London.

The Treaty is expected to reach Tokio about the 30th of April.

Another copy of the draft treaty has been sent by airmail to Tokio and will reach there on 7th May.—A. P.

POLICE FIRED ON

CALCUTTA, April 25.

One head constable and two constables were wounded as a result of firing at the police at Taki in the 24 Parganas late last night. It appears that the incident was the alleged sequel to some disagreement between the local constabulary and certain bazzar people. The injuries are not considered to be serious. No arrests have yet been made.—A. P.

Ahmedabad. — A Mahomedan named Kesarising Dadabhai who purchased confiscated lands in Bojadra village in Broach District during the no-tax campaign was, according to a local paper, assaulted with 'dharias' as a result of which he died. Two alleged assailants who were arrested are being tried.—A. P.

IMPETUS TO TRADE

Afghan Govt.'s New Scheme For Duty Free Export And Import

PESHAWAR, April 24.

King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan has issued a proclamation regarding the abolition of taxes in which he says that it was the late King Nadir Shah's desire to provide commercial facilities to his subjects, abolish duties on various commodities and vegetables entering Afghan cities as also transit duty imposed by the Government of India on goods intended for importation to Afghanistan direct, 25 per cent. of which is payable to the Afghan Government through the Trades Agent, Peshawar.

NEW SCHEME.

But as there was no such precedent from the previous Governments, King Zahir Shah is waiting for the new scheme prepared by the Trade Ministry for solving of difficulties in the way of realisation of his father's desire. In pursuance of the scheme the King has ordered the abolition of all such duties and the formation of rules for governance of export and import duties as he feels it is essential for the encouraging of international trade.

HANDBOOK OF RULES.

A handbook of rules and regulations dealing with export and import duties has been simultaneously issued with a firman wherein the principles according to which duties to be levied on different kinds of commodities have been enunciated and schedule prepared for the guidance of all concerned.—A. P.

Daring Dacoities

CAWNPORE, April 25.

Three daring dacoities in the village of Ghambirpur, Raipur and Ittripur have been reported. Fifteen or 20 dacoits fully armed raided Gurudyal House, inflicted serious injuries on those who tried to request them gagged the inmates, and looted property. Seven or eight, persons raided Sadharilal's house and made good their escape with considerable booty. Two persons were however arrested. The same night 15 or 16 persons raided Ramcharan's house looted considerable cash and property. Injured persons were removed to hospital. Police are making vigorous investigations and rounding up bad characters all over the district.—A. P.

NEW LAW MEMBER OF MADRAS GOVT.

OOTACAMUND, April 25

Fort St George Gazette Extraordinary announces that Sir K V Reddi assumed charge of office this afternoon as Law Member vice Sir Krishna Nair, who is vacating office.—A. P.

BURMESE SHIPPING WORKERS REFUSE WORK

RANGOON, April 25

About fourhundred Burmese shipping workers in the employ of a stevedore refused to go to work late yesterday afternoon on the grounds of alleged difault in the payment of wages. Their leaders made representations in the matter to the police, who referred to the Labour Commissioner. It is understood that some wages were paid yesterday There was no intimidation or fighting and police precautions have been taken.—A. P.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT ECHO

Convicted Members Of Committee File Appeal

NAGPUR, April 25.

An appeal has been filed before the Sessions Judge, Nagpur, by those members of the "foreign cloth boycott committee" who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 months to 6 months by Mr. Rizvi, first class magistrate.

The appellants contend that facts proved by the prosecution in the lower court do not constitute an offence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and therefore they pray that their conviction should be set aside.

The appeal comes up for hearing on April 26.—A. P.

11 YEAR-OLD GIRL DISCHARGED

MIDNAPORE, April 25.

Miss Kanika Das aged 11 years who reads in Class V in the Allganj Hindu Girls' School, was taken to the Police Station yesterday but was let off after her statement had been recorded.—(United Press).

Sir Harry Haig, Home Member of the Government of India who has been appointed Governor or U.P.

JUST AND FAIRMINDED "U. P. MAN"

LUCKNOW, April 25.

"To follow Sir Malcolm Hailey as Governor is no easy task but in Sir Harry Haig the U. P. will welcome a worthy successor who has the additional recommendation of being a 'U. P. man'". In these words the "Pioneer" welcomes the official announcement of Sir Harry Haig's appointment as Governor of the U. P. The paper adds: "An obviously strong man, he is as obviously just and fairminded and those qualities even more than his attractive personality will explain the regard in which he is generally held by all sections in the Assembly".—A. P.

"Will Prove To Be Very Able"

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

Comenting on the appointment of Sir Harry Haig as Governor of the U. P. teh "Leader" says: The expected has happened and as Governor it is unquestionable that he will prove to be very able. It is unfortunately less certain that he will be responsive to Indian public opinion. In private life, Sir Harry Haig is a good friend and a hospitable host and a man of pleasant temper and agreeable manners, qualities shared in full by Lady Haig.—A. P.

DAKOR HIGH SCHOOL

Portrait Of Seth Mangaldas Unveiled

(From A Correspondent)

DAKOR, April 23

The ceremony of the unveiling of the portrait of the late Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh of Ahmedabad was performed by the Commissioner of Northern Division on the 22nd insant at 5-0 p m in the compound of Dakor High Shcool. A large number of people were present. Mr. G. D Bhatt, the Head Master and the Secretary of the Society narrated the history of the school right from its inauguration to its present state. He recalled the financial help rendered by Sheth Mangaldas whenever the institution was short of funds. And his munificence is being continued even now by Sheth Chimanlal Girdhardas, the brother of Sheth Mangaldas who cherishes the same goodwill and sympathy to the institution.

Concluding his speech the head master mentioned that the institution has received a large donation of Rs. 37,358-15-3 in the form of annual grant and the sum necessary for other school-equipment from the Sheth till March 1934

Then Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas the president of the Ranchoodrayjee Education Society requested the president to unveil the memorial of the Sheth as a patron of the institution.

Sir Purushottamdas in his brief speech in vernacular represented Sheth Mangaldas as an ideal man who, though an orthodox Hindu Vaishnav, could ably maintain a balance between the orthodox and the reformists.

He concluded his speech with an appeal to the persons present to extend their support to the institution

The president then, unveiled the portrait and was garlanded by Sir Purushottamdas.

SANATANISTS AND TEMPLE LEGISLATION

RAWALPINDI, April 24

The principal resolution moved at the Punjab Sanatan Dharma Conference strongly objected to interference by Government in religious matters on principle and opposed the Temple Entry and the Abolition of Untouchability Bills now pending before the Central Legislature, adding that they were concerned with purely Sanatanist matters which the Hindus would decide among themselves. The Conference was adjourned till to-day when the debate will be continued.—A. P.

MIGRATION OF STUDENTS

Inter-University Board's Scheme For Recognition Of Degrees

NEW DELHI, April 25.

The annual report of the Inter-University Board of 1933 refers to the question of mutual recognition of degrees by Indian universities for which purpose the Board had appointed a special committee to study the whole question. The Board has accepted certain general principles which, in the opinion of the Board, should be adopted by the Indian universities.

They favoured the migration of students from one university to another and recommend that the aim of the universities should not be to make overlapping courses, but arrange science courses in such a manner that each university might develop a particular branch of scientific study which will facilitate the migration of students.

The report says that "the fact that the degrees of one Indian university are not recognised by another Indian university, is apt to prejudice their recognition by foreign universities, while it is certainly anomalous that the degrees of Indian universities should be recognised by foreign universities but fail to get recognition from other Indian universities."

While the report has met with much encouragement from several universities, it has not met with general acceptance.

The universities of Allahabad, Annamalai, Calcutta, Dacca, Nagpur, Osmania and Rangoon have accepted the report in its entirety, the universities of Agra, Andhra and Lucknow have merely recorded the Board's resolutions while the Universities of Delhi, Bombay and Aligarh have not yet communicated their replies. The University of Punjab has accepted it with certain reservations while the University of Madras has not accepted it at all.+A. P.

RAILWAY FREIGHT MUST BE REDUCED

Burma's Menacing Competition In Rice Trade

SIND MERCHANTS' APPEAL TO AGENT

KARACHI, April 25.

How Burma's menacing competition in rice trade seriously affected the primilarily rice producing province of Sind is drawn attention to by the Secretary of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association in the course of a communication to the Agent of the N. W. Railway.

The Secretary points out that the import of Burma rice last year was 11,000 tons valued Rs. 11 lakhs compared to the imports of Burma rice into Karachi in 1930-31, four tons valued at Rs. 645 in 1931-32 and 118 tons valued at Rs. 1,200 in the subsequent year.

The Secretary adds, of late it has been noticed not only the exports of rice steadily dwindled down to a small fraction of the usual but there has been considerable imports.

The Secretary traces Sind's difficulty to the abnormal railway freight from Upper Sind to Karachi which is higher than steamer freight per ton of rice from Rangoon, the former being Rs. 13 per ton, while the latter was only Rs. 12 per ton.

The Secretary then describes the pathetic condition of agriculturists in Sind with large quantities of husked rice and unhusked paddy lying in several Upper Sind towns unsold.

The Secretary appeals to the Agent to make a substantial reduction in the railway freight.—A. P. Special.

4 SHOPS GUTTED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 25.

A timber shop and three other shops on the Circular Road were gutted by fire which broke out early this morning.

Some windows of an adjoining cinemas hall were also damaged but strenuous efforts of the Fire Brigade prevented further damage.—A. P.

Aviatrix Reaches Karachi

KARACHI, April 25.

Miss Maryse Hilz, a French aviatrix, who is at present attempting a record flight from Saigon to Paris, arrived at Drigh Road at midday after two days' journey from Saigon and after refuelling left for Jask "en route" to Paris, where she expects to reach by Saturday.—A. P.

ARRAH'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO MAHATMA

MAMMOTH MEETING BECOMES UNRULY AND HAS TO BE DISPERSED

PATNA, April 25.

On his way to Arrah from Patna this morning Mahatmaji broke journey at Kulharia.

The way side stations were thronged with people craving for Mahatma's darshan from whom Mahatmaji collected pice contributions.

TEMPLE OPENED

From Kulharia he proceeded by car to Jamira where he opened a temple newly built by Radha Mohan Singh, M. L. C., Zemindar giving access to all including Harijans and received a purse of Rs. 1,075 from the latter and his family.

From here Mahatmaji went by car to Arrah.

THOSE BLACK FLAGS

As he was about to enter the Arrah Municipal area he was greeted by a number of Sanatanists with black flags but they were passed over with little difficulty

Mahatmaji then reached Ramna Maidan where a public meeting was arranged, and a huge gathering numbering about 10,000 had congregated.

CIVIC WELCOME

The Arrah Municipality presented a civic address to Mahatmaji.

The following purses and other presents were made to Gandhiji:-

Arrah Reception Committee Rs. 487.

Raja of Surajpura Rs. 500

The President of the Arrah Sangit Sangh Rs. 51

The Chairman, District Board Rs 15

Bansropan Chaudhury Rs 74

Surajprasad Rs 20.

Ekbabram Rs. 27

FALSE AND UNTRUE

In addressing the meeting Mahatma advised the audience to shake off untouchability.

He said: "How can I make you understand that it is false and untrue? The Sanatanists sent me a wire suggesting I should not come to Arrah. Should I listen to this huge crowd or one or two individuals?"

"We must change the Sanatanists' heart and bring them back to our fold."

At this stage the crowd became hopelessly unruly and the meeting had to be dispersed after which Mahatmaji and Party were taken to Bansropan Chaudhury's garden house.

Mahatmaji and party took midday meal and left for Buxar by train at 10-56 a.m.—United Press.

MAHATMA RESUMES HARIJAN TOUR

Will Return To Patna On May 18

PATNA, April 25.

Gandhiji and party including Miraben, Miss Muriel Leister, Miss Agastha Harrison, Pirthiraj, Balkalelkar, Mr. Kurp Burtow, the German journalist, Mr. Thackker and Mr Biswanath and Vindhyeshwari Prasad Varma, Secretary Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangha, started on the Harijan tour in South Bihar and Orissa this morning.

They proceeded to Arrah by the Up local train at 7 a.m and will visit different places according to programme already published.

They return to Patna on May 18, after completing the Orissa tour.—United Press.

MAHATMA TO GO TO SIND ON JULY 7

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 25.

From the latest reports received from Mahatma Gandhi to-day it is understood that he is coming to Sind on July 7 and that he has given only three days to the whole Province.

It is learnt that he will reach Sukkur on July 7, Karachi on July 8 and Hyderabad on July 9, from where he will go to Kathiawar.—United Press.

RANCHI PREPARES FOR MAHATMA'S ARRIVAL

RANCHI, (By Mail.)

The Reception Committee which has been formed here for the reception of Mahatma Gandhi held a meeting on April 21 and has appointed several sub-committees to be responsible for the arrangement of public meeting, housing and sanitation, catering, purse collection etc. The Committee has also elected, Babu Shiba Dwip Sahay as its vice-President.

It is understood that Dr. B. C. Roy is making arrangements for the accommodation of other leaders that are expected to arrive here for the Swaraj Party Conference.

ORTHODOXY UP IN ARMS

Organise Social Boycott Of Harijan Woman For "Polluting" Well

NAGPUR, April 25.

That Gandhiji's Harijan campaign has not yet permeated the interior of the province is shown by a queer case of social boycott the victim being a Harijan woman in Parseoni village in Nagpur district.

It appears that Laxmibai, a Hindu woman butcher by caste, drew water from a public well which was used by the high caste Hindus. Enraged at her conduct, the orthodox village priest submitted a petition signed by about 40 caste Hindus to the police patel complaining that the well was polluted and seeking his help to prevent the woman from using the well. The police patel, however, held that the well being a public well Laxmibai was entitled to use it.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

The orthodox caste Hindus, not satisfied with this decision, hit upon a novel plan with a view to preventing the woman from using the well. They poured some crimson colour in the water and performed an imposing religious ceremony thus making the ignorant folk believe that whoever used the well would incur the wrath of evil spirits. But this attempt failed in its objective, as some Congress workers coming to know of this incident came to the aid of the woman and drew water from the well. Finding that all their efforts failed to prevent the woman from using the well, the high caste Hindus resorted to the weapon of social boycott and asked all shopkeepers and vegetable vendors not to have any dealings either with Laxmibai or those Congress workers who sided her.

The boycott still continues in that village and the victims it is said, find considerable difficulty in securing articles of everyday use.

The incident has caused considerable excitement in the village.—A.P.

DISGRACE TO HINDUISM

Mr. Khanna Condemns Treatment Of Harijans

RAWALPINDI, (By Mail).

The Punjab Mahabir Dal Conference opened its session to-day in Rawalpindi with the address of welcome delivered by Lala Desraj Sethi, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Rai Sahib Mehr Chand Khanna, M.L.C. of Peshawar, then delivered his presidential address in English.

After dwelling on the services rendered by the Mahabir Dal on various occasions, the President placed before the youths of the Province a future programme with special reference to religious and social activities of Sanatanists in particular. He made a passing reference to the Boy Scout movement in England and India and appreciated the noble work done by the organisers of the movement.

Mr. Khanna also laid great stress on the desirability of making Sanskrit a compulsory language in all Sanatan schools. Referring to the untouchability and Harijan movements the President remarked that the treatment meted out to Harijans was a disgrace to Hindu religion and held that Sanatan Dharma was an all-embracing religion which did not recognise any such thing as untouchability by birth alone.

Concluding his address, he pleaded vigorously for the protection of cows, widows and orphans and work in connection with the village uplift movement.—A. P.

Rugby.—Government have made £1,000 (? 10,000) grant to the expedition on which will shortly proceed to Graham Land, under the leadership of Mr. John Rymill. The project is to explore one of the largest unknown coastal areas in the Antarctic, lying between Leopold Land and Charcot Land, and make a journey along the western side of Graham Land. The expedition party will remain in Antarctic for about 32 months.—B. O. W

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishak 12 1999
Muslim: Muharram 11 1353
Parsi: Avan 22 1303
Sunrise: 6h 13m
Sunset: 6h 59m
High Water: 9-45 21-58
Low Water: 3-39 15-40
Results of I. Com., B Com., 1st M. B B. S., and 2nd M B. B. S Examinations, University Bldgs., 2 p.m
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-46 p. m
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
SATURDAY, April 28.
Opening of the All India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram Hall by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, 4-30 p.m.
S. S. Narkunda with English mails sails at 1 p.m

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

PANDIT—Rao Bahadur Pundlikrao Narayan, Advocate, aged about 82, suddenly expired of Cerebral Haemorrhage at his residence at Sirsi, North Kanara on the night of the 24th April, 1934 Deeply mourned by his relatives and numerous friends.

THE ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

The All-India Khadi Exhibition will be opened by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant at Vanita Vishram Gardens Sandhurst Road.

WORKING CLASS PARTY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party a public meeting will be held on Azad Maidan to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. to support the General Strike of Textile Workers. Labour leaders and the leaders from the public will address the meeting.

LATE MR. KABRAJI

Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnau Sabha the 30th death anniversary of a great Parsi publicist, novelist, dramatist and reformer late Mr. K. N. Kabraji will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Institute Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Dr. D. N. Patel, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria and F. A. Bode will speak on the great services of late Mr. Kabraji.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

There will be a condolence meeting for the sad demise of Syt. Fulchand Rapuji Shah to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Forbes Gujarati Sabha Hall (Lamington Road) Syt. Bhulabhai Desai will preside. Syts. K. M. Jhaveri, J. M. Mehta, Gordhandas, Gangaben Patel, Rajkunwarben Sharma, Pardhubhai Sharma, Chandrashankar Pandya and several others will speak.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The 12th lecture of the Sangit Raga Prasar Mala will be delivered by Master Govind Desai on the two Ragas namely "Jeevanpuri" and "Sindhura" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Gayan Hall of the above Vidyalaya (opp. Ambewadi, Girgaon).

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Jamiat's Hall at 9-30 p.m. when Mr. M. Y. Moonis will give a friendly talk on "The work for Shubbans."

FORT ARYA SAMAJA

There will be a debate on "Idol Worship" on Sunday, April 29 at 9 a.m. at the Samaja Hall 249, Frere Road.

LATE MR. S. J. ZUNZARRAO.

A public meeting of the residents of Bhayandar, Naoghar, Uttan, Dongri and Rai was held on Sunday last at Bhayndar to express regret at the sad and premature death of Mr. Shankerrao Jayramrao Zunzarrao, M.L.C. president of the Kalyan Municipality, which took place on the 8th inst. at Kalyan. Mr. D. A. Dandekar, was in the chair Mr. J. B. C. Noronha, Vice-President of North Salsette Taluka Local Board, moved a resolution expressing regret at Mr. Shankerrao's unexpected demise. In course of his speech, Mr. Noronha referred to the good qualities of Mr. Shankerrao and described as to how he was always taking a keen interest in the progress and uplift of agricultural classes in the District. The resolution was passed.

There were other speakers too who mentioned the several activities of Mr. Shankerrao

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Crowd Roars" Daily at 6 30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Narrow Corner" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"My Lips Betray" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Turn back the clock". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Mask of Fu Manchu" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Night of the Garter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Comedy of Errors" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Time as usual.
PALACE—"King Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dancing Dynamite" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music. 12-30 p.m Selection of European Music. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Results of the Bombay University Examinations. I. Com., B. Com., and 1st and 2nd M.B B.S.

5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Moments Musical. By Richard Meredith. 6-45 p.m. A Joint Recital Fritz Kreisler. And Sergei Rachmaninoff—(H.M.V. Records) 7-15 p.m. The B.B.C. Wireless Military Band. 8-0 p.m. Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. (In English). 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Bai Sunderabai will entertain. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin
7-30 p.m. London Zigeuner Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Gramophone records.
8-45 p.m. Under Big Ben, a talk by Mr. Howard Marshall
9 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra
9-45 p.m. Dance music.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
11 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet.

ON LECTURE TOUR

Indian Anthropologist Leaves For Europe

BOMBAY, April 25.

Rao Bahadur L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, a leading Indian Anthropologist, was among the passengers who sailed on Monday for Europe in "Conte Rosso" on a four months' tour.

Prof. Iyer, who is 72, has received special invitations from the various Universities in Britain and on the Continent and will be delivering numerous lectures on Indian Anthropology at Rome, Florence, Paris, London, Oxford, Breslau, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, etc., during his tour.

He will represent India at the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences which meets in London towards the end of July.

Prof. Iyer has devoted nearly half a century to the study of Indian Anthropology and Ethnology and is well-known as the author of numerous classical works on the castes and Tribes of India.

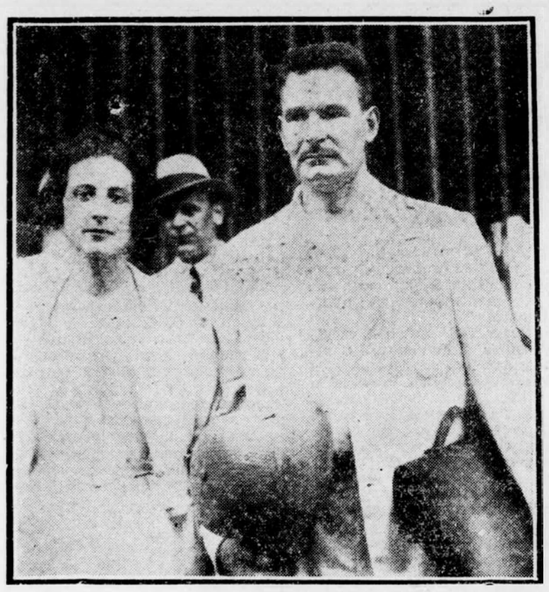
He is accompanied by his youngest son, Prof. L. A. Natesan, Professor of Economics, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, and Secretary to the Institute of Railway Accountants and Auditors, Calcutta.—A. P.

Allahabad.—It is reported Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, U. P., is likely to be appointed to some post in Hyderabad State on his retirement next year. Mr. Harrop, it is understood, will succeed Mr Mackenzie as Director.—A. P.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S BLAZING LOVE STORY
THE NARROW CORNER
A Warner Bros. Hit With
DOUG. FAIRBANKS Jr.
PATRICIA ELLIS
Also "THE NIBLICK" By
BOBBY JONES
The World Famous Golfer

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
If You Could Live Your Life All Over Again! What Would You Do?
SEE—

A Breezy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Novel Comedy.



Prof. Dyhrenfurth, leader of the Swiss expedition to the Himalayas photographed at the Mole Station with his wife.

MATUNGA VYAYAM SHALA

Shiavax C. Cambata Silver Cups will be presented to the winners.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Vyayam Shala, the Bombay Presidency Cycling, Walking and Running races will be held on Sunday the 29th instant 1934 at 6 a.m. (S. T.) between Dadar-Matunga (G.I.P.)

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, the Mayor of Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes to the winners.

Mr Shiavax C. Cambata Silver Cups and Medals will be presented to the winners.

Route for the races is, Lakhamsey Napoo Road, King's Circle Garden, Bhandarkar Road, Matunga Bazar.

First Race (3 Miles Walking) will start at 6 a.m. (S. T.) from Agra Road; following are the competitors:

Mr. Sayed Dawood, (2) R G Nair, (3) D R Master, (4) R S Irani, (5) F D Munshi.

Second Race (10 miles fast cycling) will start at 7 a.m. (S T.) from Agra Road following are the competitors:

1 F P Peder, 2. M B Irani, 3. R M Haldanker, 4. Shanker Bhavoo, 5. T J Javeri, 6. Shanker N Kolly, 7. K O Gerard, 8. S J Shroff, 9. B Malcom, 10 S M Arestani, 11. K C Daver, 12 J H Maju, 13 J B Irani, 14. A K Bastani, 15 N N Mistry 16. N K Dubash, 17. S M Sayed, 18. B Gaurd, 19 P S Savant

Third Race (6 miles running) will start at 8 a.m. (S T.) from Bhandarkar Road, Matunga Bazar: following are the competitors:

1. D R Master, 2. C N C Raman, 3. V B, 4. H V S Ranga, 5. M Agarkar, 6. P B Vaidya, 7. Muljibhai M Thaker, 8 A S Surve, 9. D N Dabholkar. 10. K S Venkateswaran.

The finishing point (winning post) for all the races is near Govind Dham, Lakhamsey Napoo Road.

CYCLE JUMP

After the races are over Master Sharad Meheshwari and Dushrath Mishra (Pupils of Matunga Vyayam Shala) will take a Cycle Jump near Govind Dham.

Prizes will be distributed on the spot. All are cordially invited.

COTTON BROKERS' MEETING

The adjourned general meeting of Bombay Cotton Brokers Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at Shaikh Memon Street at 12 noon (S. T.) to consider the following resolutions:—

(1) This meeting condemns the policy of the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., towards the resolution, which was passed at the general meeting of the members of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. held on 5th September 1933.

(2) This meeting authorises the Managing Committee to arrange to send a deuptation to wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to submit to him the present situation in Cotton Trade.

(3) This meeting authorises the President to send a copy of these resolutions to the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and also to the Hon. Finance Member to the Government.

NAGPUR STUDENTS WIN MEDALS

NAPGUR, April 25

Sir Arthur Biennur Hassett Memorial Medal has been awarded to Mr N. Sukkumaran Nair of the college of Agriculture, Nagpur, for standing first at the Intermediate (Agriculture) Examination of 1934.

The Dewan Bahadur Ramkrishna Rao Pandit Medal has been awarded to Mr. Bani Prasad Pathak of the University College of Law, Nagpur, for being the best Law graduate of the year.—United Press.

CAPT. BARNARD IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 25

Captain Barnard, who is touring the country with the Air pageant proposes to fly to London from Rawalpindi in his Spider Monoplane on May 1 with four passengers.—A. P.

TO CONQUER HIMALAYAS

Two More European Expeditions

Apparently the Himalayas are not going to be left in peace. Two separate parties of Europeans, one led by Herr Willy Merkl and the other by Prof. Dyrenfurth, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday determined to scale their, as yet, unconquered heights.

TO CLIMB "NANGA PARBAT"

The first party, whose attention will mainly be concentrated on Nanga Parbat, the "naked mountain," will have their base camp at the foot of the Rakiet Glazier which they hope to reach by the end of next month. It is expected that they will require about two months to climb this peak which is one of the five highest in the world. The expedition left for Rawalpindi on Wednesday night, and, if occasion does not arise to make alterations in their present programme, they will leave India towards the end of August.

THE OTHER PARTY.

The other expedition, which is at present on its way to Srinagar will, after a thirty days' march, reach the Baltere Glazier, near the Karakorum Mountains. Here some scientific observations will be made and some films taken. What is known as the K2 peak will be ignored by the expeditionists who will try only its neighbouring peaks.

Expedition To Kailas By End Of May

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Mr. G. D. Joshi, organiser of Indian Himalayan Expedition Club of Delhi who is on a short visit to Calcutta says that preparations for an expedition to Kailas are proceeding briskly, and a start will be made from Almora by the third week of May.

The objects of the Indian Expeditionists are partly practising mountaineering for the sake of pure adventure as it being done by various parties on the Continent and also carrying out observations in zoology, geology and botany besides collecting scientific data.—United Press.

KARNATAK SANGH'S "AT HOME" TO KANARESE AUTHOR

An "At-Home" party was given by the Karnatak Sangh to Mr. R. V. Jahgirdar Professor of Sanskrit, Karnatak College, Dharwar, on April 22, when a large gathering was present. Mr. H. B. Gumaste, who presided, spoke highly of the career of Prof. Jahgirdar and of his great achievements in the field of Kanarese literature.

A short programme of a few songs by Mr. Upadhye and the enactment of a scene from a drama entitled "Udara Vairagya", was then gone through. Prof. Jahgirdar who then addressed the gathering, said that the prevalence of illiteracy among Karnatak people and their indifference to literary and social reforms were the great stumbling blocks in his way, but he declared his firm determination to overcome them. He informed the audience that he had formed a Kannada Amateurs' Dramatic Association and that he had further started a quarterly journal devoted to the purpose. He concluded with a request to all to extend a helping hand in this direction by subscribing to it.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan, distributed prizes and diplomas to the old and new students of the Agricultural School attached to the Baroda Model Farm, at their third social gathering on Monday.

EDUCATE FOR THE FUTURE

Pupil's Own Schools Festival

A healthy deviation from the hackneyed methods of child education and a keen desire to understand the psychology of the child before subjects are crammed into its brains, form the chief features of the curriculum of the Pupils' Own School, Vile Parle, which celebrated the School Day and Annual Gathering on Tuesday.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presided.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Vakil, the Proprietors of the school, received the guests who included Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Vaikunth L. Mehta Purushotamdas Tricumdas and Dr. and Mrs. Sukla, Dr. and Mrs. Yodh, Mr. Hathi Singh and Srimathi Krishna Nehru.

Mr. P. C. Shah presented the report for the past term on behalf of the School.

The institute, started at Poona 5 years ago and brought to Bombay in November last, started work with 10 pupils and the strength was now 126.

Special attention is paid to the development of the individuality of the child and self-study is encouraged. In addition to regular instructon in arts such as music, dancing and drawing the pupils are trained in organisation. A manuscript magazine literary societies and excursions are exclusively organised and managed by them.

Earnest efforts are made to maintain the cultural atmosphere and open-air classes found part of routine work.

The school authorities invite active co-operation from the parents by constructive suggestions and healthy criticism.

FAR-SIGHTED PARENTS.

Sir Lallubhai congratulated the school authorities on their rapid progress. He recognised that far-sighted parents, who could think of education in the way the school thought of and worked out were few indeed. But the school had already provided the inspiring example. And, before long they should expect the success of the school and ideals they upheld as an accomplished fact. He appealed for funds and pleaded for full trust and confidence in the work of the organisers, on the part of the parents.

Mr. K. K. Menon, in thanking the president and the guests for their interest, observed that the school is run on model lines and they were but pilgrims in the search and understanding of the child in all its aspects. While alive to the needs of the present, they had tried to develop the child's vision so as to be attuned to the future which was to be moulded, transformed and if need be created exclusively by the child itself.

A one-act Gujerati play, "Dream Fairy" specially written for the occasion, with dance and songs visualising bright dawn for the young, and introducing for the first time into Gujerati literature that mystic element peculiar to Bengali poets, was staged by the pupils.

The Handicrafts section included wood and card board models prepared just a day or two before the function. The sale proceeds of 13|4|- from this section will be sent to Bihar Relief Fund.

HEAVY INCREASE IN LIVE BIRTHS

The health returns of Bombay during the week ended on 21st April 1934 were as noted below:

The total mortality 591 was 80 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 26.4 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 16th week of 1933 was 505 and the death rate 22.6 The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 502 and the death rate 21.0.

Out of the total deaths, 168 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 7 attacks and 5 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death. Cholera caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported from Nasik) and 2 deaths. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 5.

The number of live births registered during the week was 691 which compares favourably with that for the 16th week of 1933, viz., 440 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz. 445.

Acharya Vishwabandhu Shastri, M. A. M. L., and Pandit Dharmbir, M.A., under-secretary, All India Hindu Mahasabha will sail for Japan in the first week of June to attend the second General Conference of the Pan-Pacific Young Buddhist Association which will celebrate the 2,500th birthday anniversary of Lord Buddha in July in Tokyo.

WONDERFUL KHADI HANDICRAFT

Dacca Muslins And Kashmir Shawls At All-India Exhibition On April 28

In ancient time when Hindustan was the mistress of maritime commerce and when spinning and weaving industries were at their zenith, yarn of incredible count was spun from Indian cotton.

Decca Malmal is an ancient historic craft of India and ever since the khadi renaissance during the last one decade, questions have often been asked as to when this ancient craft is going to attain its pristine glory.

Among the various exhibits to be exhibitd in the All-India Khadi Exhibition to be opened at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road. by Sjt. Jamshed N. Mehta, the Mayor of Karachi, there will be one web of Dicca Maslin, the breadth of which will be 45", and though it is unbleached, it can be easily made to pass through a ring.

SHAWL THROUGH A RING.

A similar wave of handicraft will also gladden the hearts of visitors. A shawl called "Shah Tush" 7 yards by 67 inches, weighing at about 45 to 60 tolas will be made to pass through an ordinary finger ring in lengthwise folds. Its colour is brown and in every thread of this cloth patience, perseverance and craftsmanship of illiterate peasants of Kashmir are woven.

OPENING ON SATURDAY

We are requested to announce that "The All-India Khadi Exhibition will be opened by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 28th April 1934 at Vanita Vishram Gardens Sandhurst Road."

TO KEEP PEACE IN BOMBAY

Jamiat Singh's Appeal For More Volunteers

Sardar Jamiat Singh issues the following appeal:

Twenty volunteers of the National Volunteer Guards which was formed on the 22nd inst. have ben holding hundreds of street corner meetings in Hindu and Muslim Mohallas, every day, exhorting citizens to keep peace to observe Hindu-Muslim Unity and not to believe in false rumours which are spread by mischief-mongers. The work is so important and heavy that 20 volunteers are quite insufficient for the job. There is no better time for the volunteers of different organisations in Bombay to show their mettle, courage and self-sacrifice than the present one.

I appeal to all volunteer corps in the city to unite together and come forward to offer their services The "National Volunteer Guards" are running a free kitchen at 119, Dinshah Mahal, Dhobi, Talao and the use of this kitchen will be available to all who join. Many merchants of the city have appreciated the work of the National Volunteer Guards and wish it could be increased in number. It depends on the worthy sons of Bombay to do the needful.

"C" WARD LOCAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Mr. M. K. Desai Elected Chairman

At the April monthly meeting of the "C" Ward Local Schools Committee held in the Corporation Hall on the 7th inst. Mr. Manilal K. Desai, Advocate, was unanimously elected Chairman of the "C" Ward Local School's Committee for the year 1934-35 and Mr. Mahommed Hasan Khatib as Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman in welcoming Miss Sultana Shuffi, as a member of the "C" Ward Local Committee expressed his hope that Miss Sultana would take keen interest in the work of the Committee and in the welfare of the Urdu Schools in particular.

MODEL SPINNING WHEEL

Date Of Competition Extended

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

In connection with the competition announced for the model spinning wheel, two competitors had submitted their machines at the last examination in March, 1934. The Judges were of opinion that the efforts showed considerable progress. In view of the requests made by several competitors that they should be allowed further time, the Board of Judges made a recommendation to the Association to allow a further period of three months.

The Council of the Association has accordingly extended the period for the competition. A fresh examination will be held in July, 1934. Intending competitors are requested to deliver their machines at the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati, on or before the 9th July, 1934. Competitors will note that they have to present themselves or send representatives to demonstrate their machines. They should also come prepared for their stay at Ahmedabad for such time as the examiners may find necessary

Young Nationalists' League

The Hon. Secretary of the Young Nationalist League, Bombay, writes:—

At an informal meeting of some Congress workers held on 15th inst. it was decided to start an organisation named "The Young Nationalists' League," with an object to promote and help all progressive activities calculated to achieve National Freedom,

A general meeting will be held in the first week of May to consider the draft constitution and elect officebearers for the current year.

The membership fee is annas four for every quarter.

Those desirous of joining the League should do so at the following centres:—

Sjt. A.V. Chaudhari, 2nd Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

Sjt. Achreker, c|o Swadeshi Vastra and Khadi Bhandar, Hains Road, Byculla.

Sjt. Mavji Gordhandas, Tadpatri Merchant, Barbhai Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.

Sjt. Kanthi, Khandke Building No. 2, Dadar.

Sjt. Gunavant Todanker, c|o Ramdas Agency, Lalbaug.

Sjt. S. Kirtiker, Navi Wadi, Dadi Seth Agiary Lane.

Rugby.—Second Battalion of Seaforth Highlanders landed at Southampton on Tuesday afted 15 year's service overseas. The Battalion served for four years on the Northwest Frontier of India, and took the part in Kajuri operations in 1930/31 for which a special medal was awarded.—B. O. W.

PATHE CINEMA
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1934

POSTPONE THE CONFERENCE

It is curious that while both the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. are to meet on the 18th and 19th of May, at Patna, Dr. B.C. Roy has announced that the proposed conference of the Swaraj Party cannot be postponed to those dates, but must be held, as previously announced, on May 2 and 3 at Ranchi. We could understand this decision if, at least the Working Committee could meet before the Swarajists and endorse Gandhiji's attitude towards them. But as it is, the Swaraj Party's meeting before any formal recognition of it by any Congress organisation is premature and is bound to be infructuous. Does Dr. Roy seriously suggest that it can function effectively even without any recognition by the Congress or that such recognition is a matter of course in any circumstances? If he believes so, he is grievously mistaken. The party is doomed without Congress recognition. And the Congress will not give unconditional recognition to it, though there is a fair chance of its adopting the Party as an integral part of itself under its due control. The present decision of the Party organisers to go ahead and formulate its policy without the previous recognition of either the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C. is hardly calculated to secure the goodwill of the many opponents of Council-entry in the Congress.

Hold It With A. I. C. C.

In a statement on this subject Mr. K. F. Nariman pertinently observes:

> "In view of the clear mandatory nature of the Lahore Congress Resolution, boycotting the Councils, it would be more advisable for the Swarajya Party Conference to meet immediately after the A.I.C.C., when I presume an attempt will be made at least to seek a formal recognition of the Congress; that alone would give it the Congress status and entitle it to be called a 'Congress Party.' "

We generally endorse the above view, though we see no reason why the Swaraj Party Conference should not be held at the same time as the A.I.C.C. meeting, and trust Dr. Roy will not persist in his decision to hold the Party Conference on May 2 and 3. He has nothing to lose, but much to gain by postponing the Conference till after the meeting of the A.I.C.C. If necessary, a small informal meeting of prominent Swarajist leaders may be convened on the announced days. But a formal general conference of the party to settle its policy and programme can be held with advantage only along with the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Desirable Restrictions

As regards the constitution of the Party, the interesting question has arisen as to who are competent to lay down the constitution and policy in the first instance. The Secretariat of the Party has just announced:

"After the fullest consideration of all aspects of the question it has been finally decided to confine all the invitations to the next meeting of the Swaraj Party to such members of the A.I.C.C. and office-bearers of the various Congress organisations and Congressmen as have participated in civil disobedience since 1930, and are in full agreement with the aims and objects of the revived Swaraj Party. The object of restricting the invitations at this stage is to confine the formulation of the policy and programme of the party to those who have been in the thick of the struggle during the past four years and once they have chalked out a definite programme, it will be open to others who agree with the aims and objects of the Party to offer their co-operation to the Party."

The restrictions at the early stage are, all things considered, quite necessary, if only to assure the Congress that the Party is in dead earnest about being a worthy integral part of that great national body. It should also be clear that even at a later stage, the Party should not be open to those who are not prepared to be Congressmen and certainly not to those who glory, when it suits them, in calling themselves non-Congressmen or ex-Congressmen. The question is asked as to what will happen to the Swaraj Party if the Assembly is given a fresh lease of life. The Party has been revived on the express understanding that it will carry on a constructive programme, including the use of the Councils, both inside and outside the Councils. If, as it appears possible, the Government decline to accept the Swarajist challenge and shirk a general election, the Party will, of course, carry on its programme minus the item of contesting the Assembly elections. But, so long as it keeps itself in close and helpful touch with the electorate and the masses in general, its success at the next election is certain, whenever the time for it comes.

Is It Keeping The Ring Clear?

We regret very much the clash which occurred between the strikers and the police at Sewri yesterday. The strikers, it is reported, indulged in stone-throwing and the Police Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner were hit but, unfortunately, escaped injury while some of the Labour leaders and the strikers received lathi blows. The resort to stone-throwing by the strikers must be strongly condemned. Another clash occurred at Lalbaugh. We cannot too strongly emphasize that the success of the strike depends entirely on non-violence being maintained, even under the extremest of provocation. We trust, therefore, that the leaders of the strikers will impress upon the latter the supreme need of maintaining non-violence, extremely difficult though it will be for them to do so. Having said this, we cannot help stating that the two clashes mentioned above would have been avoided if the police had not needlessly prevented the processions of strikers from proceeding in their course. It is the elementary right of citizens to hold meetings, organise demonstrations and lead processions and the police have no right whatever to interfere so long as that right is exercised in a peaceful manner. We do not know under which law the police restricted the movement of strikers' processions on Tuesday and Wednesday. If the idea was to prevent the strikers from persuading workers in other mills to come out and join them it was a singularly ill-advised one. For it is not for the police to decide whether there should be a strike or not. The dispute is between the millowners and their employees and the latter are fully entitled to employ all legitimate and peaceful means to make the strike as widespread as possible. As the Secretaries of the Strike Committee in their statement say: "The behaviour of the processionists was peaceful and inducing men of all mills to come out is the most elementary right of the strikers in an industrial dispute."

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has made matters worse by promulgating an order under Section 144 restricting meetings and processions to certain localities. It is some mercy that the prohibition is not a general one. Even so, we see no justification for the prohibitory order of the Magistrate; for there is no evidence that violence was resorted to by the strikers whenever there was no interference by the Police. The effect of the order issued by the Magistrate will be that the strikers will be immensely handicapped in their peaceful efforts to secure the support of their co-workers in mills which are already working. No body likes a strike and it is conceivable that Government do not like it as it puts a severe strain on the police who have to maintain order. But the Government owe a duty to the workers who have felt that the only way in which they could resist the offensive against their standard of life was to resort to strike. They can perform this duty adequately only by "keeping the ring clear," to use the expression employed by the Home Member. Unfortunately the excellent principle enunciated by the Home Member has remained a mere pious aspiration and has been violated in practice in Sholapur and is now being violated in Bombay.

PARLIAMENTARISM ON TRIAL

(By M. Acharya)

ZURICH, April 13.

The "Revue Mondiale" sent questionnaires to a number of writers, learned people and politicians about the Parliamentary crisis. The average answer was that the principle is alright but its application leaves room for criticism. Many complain of want of responsible chiefs, the low level of politicians and demand more expertness in economic and professional matters which they are called upon to represent. Still many more complain against the party system and spirit and others complain against banding together of interested groups.

Party System Essential

These are all exactly what the Fascists consider as logical corollaries inseparable from the Parliamentary system. It is asserted by old parliamentarians that only the present generation of chiefs, politicians, economists and professionals are of a low order but it cannot be proved since the present generation had at least the experience or tradition of its predecessors to conduct and improve parliamentary and national affairs. Nor can it be proved that the older parliamentarians were really more capable in every respect than the present. As regards the complaint against the party system, it is part and parcel of parliamentarism since without the free interplay of party and party interests, Parliaments have no use. If, for example, every delegate represented his own nostrum, without responsibility to a group of party, he can vote only in his own interests and there would be more division of opinion than now. Further if groups had no official right to coalition it would exist all the same on particular questions coming for debate for they coincide and that is the principle of parleying. Hence the evils and incapacity of Parliamentarism as shown up to-day in all countries are inherent in the system itself and cannot be avoided in a White or Red parliament.

Tendency Towards Dictatorship

Taking advantage of this, the Fascists and Bolsheviks refuse to re-instate parliamentarism but want to combine the legislative, judicial and executive functions in the same body—often in one hand as in Afghanistan. But it is also true that when any one party gets the absolute majority in any parliament—the parliamentary principle is abolished automatically, for that party becomes the virtual and "de-jure" dictator. That causes deadlock in the parliamentary machine in any country. Russia and Germany have now parliaments of one party while in England the vast majority, the absolute majority, are Conservatives. It is the pride of Hitler that his party came legally into power and he need not abolish the Reichstag and the Reichstag nods to everything that Hitler says and goes home to sleep as long as desired. Is it a sign of greater capacity and expertness of Parliament? In England, the packed conservative parliament does no better, since the Government serves only conservative vested interests, while the New Labourites—divided among themselves—only make a foredoomed show of fight.

In Esthonia, Spain and other countries a new kind of Fascism, different from Hitlerian and Mussolinian, is introduced as a result of Parliamentary deadlock. One may define it as "dictotorship for the defence and in the interests of the constitution." Other countries—even democrats and parliamentarians—demand dictatorship by a democratic group as a way out of the parliamentary crisis and Fascism by the left or the right. Whether constitutionalists or anti-constitutionalists dictate, it cease to be parliamentarian. But the State has to be held intact! That is also the argument of the left and right dictators who say that Parliamentarism cannot maintain the State and order.

Wanted New Forms

Coming to the arguments of the Republicans against anti-parliamentarians, a Democrat Swiss paper writes that in a parliamentary democracy, the advantage is that the officials go on with administration unaffected by changes in Ministers and parliaments. If that is true—which unfortu-

(Continued on Page 8.)

WHITHER INDIA?

Hold A National Convention To Settle The Country's Constitution

(By Dr. Bhagvan Das)

XI.

This series of articles was given rise to by Pt. Jawaharlal's articles on "Whither India"? and Mr. K. F. Nariman's pamphlet "Whither Congress?"

Pt. Jawarharlal sketched lucidly the course of Imperialist Capitalism and its consequences in (what has been called by western writers like George Seldes, in his "World Panorama, 1918-1933," and G. D. H. Cole, in "Guide through World Chaos') as Confusionism and as World-Chaos; and he stressed the need for defining the economic policy of the Congress, in order to give a clear aim and direction, so far lacking, to its efforts; but he did not outline any such policy himself, beyond generally stating that he inclined, not towards Fascism, but towards Communism. "though some features of it did not appeal to him—which he did not specify." And now he has been put into jail for two years and shut off for that period from all chance of detailing his economic programme, and endeavouring to prove its reasonableness.

MR. NARIMAN'S SUGGESTION

Mr. Nariman summarises his large, and in many respects informing and valuable, pamphlet, in two pages of "Conclusions—The Immediate Task," and an "Appendix". His main practical suggestion (pp. xiii, —xiv, 126—7), is that the A. I. C. C. should take action and that "arrangements should be made to summon a plenary session of the Congress." At that time it was made impracticable by the Government's declaration that it will not allow any such sessions to be held, except under certain conditions which the Congress leaders were not able to accept, and that the A. I. C. C., even though not formally proclaimed an unlawful body, would be treated as such conditions have now changed, very recently. Mr. Nariman says: "A Representative Committee should be formed at the A. I. C. C. to survey the whole situation . . . with a view to formulate 'a new comprehensive national programme' keeping in view the primal political and 'economic goal and objective' of the Congress." What else can this imply than the formulation of the economic policy? Mr. Nariman seems also to recognise the necessity of summoning a National Unity Convention. He says: "I do not agree with those who light-heartedly and almost irrespossibly laugh out and ridicule the idea; as a matter of fact, study of most of the modern political history shows that that has been the one step adopted by all struggling nations, particularly when faced by powerful external danger and unscrupulous hostile combination."

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Since he wrote (Nov. 1933) an All-Parties Conference has been suggested, and even some steps taken towards it, but it has now been postponed till after the appearance of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

It has been suggested earlier in these articles that such a Conference should be held under the name of National Convention, without delay, independently of the doings of the J. P. C. and without leaning on or even referring to the White Paper in any way, though useful features, if any, may be taken from it as from any other political constitution, on paper or in actual operation, and that the National Convention should (1) draw up its own Swaraj Constitution of India, securing the largest measure of agreement possible from the greatest number of the parties represented, and (2) decide on the "aciton" (of course non-violent) to be taken to "realise" that constitution; it being borne in mind that included in a general programme of action, there are many subsidiary lines of work suited respectively to different personal temperaments and personal circumstances, and that it is not only not necessary, but also not desirable, that every supporter of the common objective should do the same kind of work; it is enough that he should help in some way, the way most suitable for him.

For drawing up this Swaraj Constitution, the National Convention should utilise the best available general and special knowledge of past and current political and economic history and experiments.

Some broad principles which have occurred to me as worthy of incorporation in the Swaraj Constitution, have been mentioned before; others will be stated later.

SUBHAS BOSE'S VIEWS

That the thought of many Indians, everywhere, and of different schools of politics is moving in this direction, may be illustrated by an extract from a recent statement on, "India's Future Policy," given to the press by Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, who is in the front rank of those who have sacrificed and suffered for India and are also most highly qualified, by study and experience of conditions in the west as well as in the east, to form options. He says:

"While it is imperatively necessary that we should study all the 'modern movements' abroad, it is equally necessary for us in India to 'chalk out' the future 'lines' of our progress 'in conformity with our past history' and our present and future 're-

(Continued on page 9).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ASKING FOR TROUBLE.

What we confidently expected has not happened. Instead of taking Sir John Simon's hint the Japanese Cabinet has officially confirmed the "Hands Off China" policy. The Japanese statement seeks to differentiate between political and non-political assistance to China. There can be no question about the dangers to China of assistance "tinted by political significance"—even if it is offered by Japan. But who is to decide whether particular economic, financial and technical negotiations are free from, or possess "political significance"? Then, it is all very well to protest against importation of military planes and arms to China. But China, too, owes a duty to peace in China. And China owes a duty to her integrity which is frequently, and successfully, assailed on such grounds as bandit outrages and the menace of brigands. The fact is that Japan is on the war-path. That is why she proposes to double her aerial strength. But so may Russia and America also. Japan is asking for trouble.

HAIG FOR U. P.

No surprise will be caused by the official announcement that Sir Harry Haig will succeed Sir Malcolm Hailey as the Governor of the U.P. It had been taken for granted for a long time. Sir Harry is a U. P. Civilian. And the way in which he has discharged the duties of the Home Member eminently entitles him to the substantial reward of a Governor's "gadi". More. Since the so-called reforms are to be inflicted on India and since grave difficulties will arise in the effort to make them "acceptable" to the people the necessity for "strong" men is quite obvious. Sir Henry Craik, who is to succeed Sir Harry Haig, is also a "happy" choice. It is said that Sir Lancelot Graham's claims have been overlooked. But it is forgotten that Sir Henry possesses the experience of administering Law and Order. This qualification ought to override all others. The coming "Reforms" have to be made, if possible, a success. And this cannot be done by those who have only qualified as Law Secretaries. Incidentally, is it a fact that the Home Membership of the Government of India is one of the many preserves of non-Indian Civil Servants?

INDO-JAPANESE CO-OPERATION.

The sentiments of goodwill expressed by His Excellency Mr. S. Sawada, the Leader of the Japanese Trade Delegation to India, will doubtless be heartily reciprocated by India. As two great nations of the East with some striking cultural affinities and common political interests, India and Japan can do much to co-operate with each other in various matters even outside the sphere of trade. In uniting Asia against the aggressive designs of the West the two nations may play an important part. So far as Indo-Japanese trade is concerned, though Japan should be able to appreciate India's pledge to be absolutely self-sufficient in respect of her clothing requirements there is considerable scope for mutual accommodation in other spheres of trade. And free India will not fail to maintain excellent trade relations with Japan.

PROGRESSIVE PACTS.

Britain is so much accustomed to treat India as a dumping-ground for her manufactured products that when imports of pig-iron from India showed the slightest tendency to rise during the last three months, a Tory M.P. demanded an explanation for such an unnatural thing. Mr. Runciman almost apologetically stated that, if, as a result of the Ottawa Pact India gained a bit here and there, Britain gained more on a wider ground. However, a new Pact in which the gains are all on one side and the obligations on the other has since been made between some Bombay millowners and Lancashire; and naturally enough the Government of India have duly embodied the Pact in the Textile Tariff Bill, which is now as good as an Act.

MORE SAFEGUARDS.

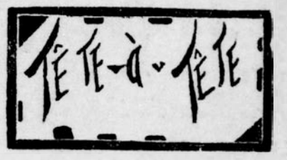
But an occasional pact even of this type does not satisfy the Tories. In a letter to the Chairman of the Cotton Trade League Sir Henry Page-Croft insists that the new Indian Constitution should include due safeguards providing, among other things, that the Indo-British trade should be on a reciprocal basis in perpetuity. Not even a schoolboy will be deceived by the plausible idea of reciprocity between a highly industrialised country like Britain and another whose infant or crippled industries are yet struggling to come into their own. When will the Tories realise that no pacts or tariff manipulations will ever compel Indians to use foreign goods against their will?

THE CONTRAST.

"Economic and social rehabilitation in accordance with sound liberalism and the preservation of popular Government." This is how Senator Hull described the objectives of the U.S.A. Government. This incidentally ought to set at rest all speculation as to the colour inclinations in politics of President Roosevelt. That the objectives are being pursued vigorously cannot be doubted by anybody. But we, in India, are irresistibly reminded of the pronouncements of our own rulers. They would be more eloquent than Senator Hull. Yet there is no economic and social rehabilitation to speak of. We have a mockery of popular Government inspired by a spirit of positively unsound liberalism. Senator Hull also referred to the Government's intention to care for the unemployed and establish a system which would ultimately make relief unnecessary. They are thinking in terms of complete abolition of unemployment. Here our rulers have not yet decided to take cognisance even of the existence of unemployment, let alone giving relief to the unemployed. The contrast is glaring and is due to the glaring difference in the nature of the administrations.

DUBIOUS ATTITUDE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has long maintained a somewhat dubious attitude towards the removal of untouchability. And that attitude is fairly accurately indicated by his presidential address at the seventh session of the Punjab Provincial Sanatana Dharma Conference at Rawalpindi. He objects to untouchability "as at present understood," whereas a true rational reformer would object to the very principle that a man becomes untouchable to any extent because of his birth. The Pandit objects, too, to both the anti-untouchability Bills before the Legislative Assembly on the ground that the State should not interfere in religious matters. As a matter of fact, the State does interfere by legally enforcing the customary restrictions on the "untouchables." And the Pandit knows that but too well. Does he seriously suggest that even when 99 per cent. of the Hindus demand the removal of the restrictions, the State should not step in and support the new reformed views?



"BRITAIN IS A BEAR"

Bori Bunder Minor.

It is not for us to contradict.

* * * *

Japan is doubling her air force from 648 machines to 1146. This is being done of course at Heaven's command which has not yet been received only because of the delay caused by the angels being busy arranging accommodation in advance for the victims.

* * * *

"Japan," says Japan, "cannot allow importation of military planes and arms to China from other countries to go without protest since these transactions will contribute eventually to disturb the peace of China."

Peaceful penetration of China, isn't it?

* * * *

Sir John Simon in a speech: "If I were to say anything more about shirts someone would suggest I ought to be appointed mistress of the robes."

Somebody had already suggested it. Indeed, he was offered both robes and ropes but he refused protesting indignantly against intrigues by his cabinet colleagues.

* * * *

"I think sometimes," he proceeded, "that perhaps the greatest problem in the modern world is whether or not the greatly improved technique of bullying is going to succeed."

These "sometimes" evidently happen when he is away from his colleague Sir Samuel Hoare otherwise the "greatest problem" would be found to be a very very little one.

* * * *

But Sir John didn't end there. "It (bullying) never succeeded in the old days. The martyrs got the best of it in the end."

We hope this is not interpreted as an inunendo against those who are serving the best interests of the Empire against difficult odds.

* * * *

"MOTORING VISITOR TO INDIA"

"A GRIEVANCE"

—Bori Bunder.

We wonder whether we should welcome the phenomenon as something good or bad or merely indifferent.

* * * *

It is yet "premature" to say whether Empire Premiers will be able to attend the Silver Jubilee of the King's Reign in London next year.

But so far as India is concerned it can be confidently announced that India's Premier will certainly attend—in the person of the Secretary of State.

It can also be announced more or less confidently that India's Premier will be supported by

(a) From Indian India: Their Highnesses the Princes except such of them, as may be unavoidably detained in India.

(b) From British India, The Aga Khan, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, D. B. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer and Moulvi Sir Md. Yakub.

* * * *

Headline to Assembly extension speculations:—

"What Will The Grand Moghul Say?"

That he has done it.

* * * *

It is revealed that Germans had discovered a remedy for sleeping sickness and offered it to Britain against the restoration of colonies.

The remedy to the victim is, of course, as valuable as the lost Colonies to Germany. But, Britain doesn't suffer from sleeping sickness. Oh, no, the trouble is somnambulism.

* * * *

The offer, however, could not be considered since, in the meantime, the French doctors also discovered the formula.

Which explains why France is so thoroughly free from the disease as to be in a state of perpetual, continuous wakefulness.

* * * *

THE DIFFERENCE.

Jealous Husband: "What business have you here? What do you want? What——?"

Caller (very unexcitedly): **"Sir I am dyeing for your wife."**

It Is Not Too Late To Settle

Strikers Knew No Politics Except That Of Hunger

A WORD TO LABOUR

Need For Non-Violence

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Three days have passed since the Textile General Strike began in the City and these three days have been eventful. The response to the call to defend their living standards, which was ever declining due to the offensive launched by the millowners through wage-cuts, rationalisation, increased hours of work without compensation and the steeply advancing scale of unemployment in the industry, has been beyond expectation. The Labour leaders themselves even in their most sanguine moments did not expect such a general and enthusiastic response. The men too have demonstrated their determination to carry on the struggle which has been forced on them and they realised that unless there was timely protest the attack on them would go on more and more intensely.

FAILURE OF SPORADIC STRIKES.

Sporadic strikes in the industry have been a feature for the past many months and there has not been one instance where the grievances has not been wage-cut and other measures that vitally affected the living standards of the workers. Almost all these strikes end in miserable failure. The owners were as unrelenting as ever. The Government refused to take due cognisance of the growing discontent.

The workers naturally began to loose confidence and courage and began to realise that united action alone held out whatever hope they could entertain of maintaining their living standards and protecting themselves from further and more intense onslaughts. The present General Srike, therefore, is the demonstrable expression of the acute discontent leading to despair. To say, therefore, that behind the strike is the hand of Moscow Agents is, to say the least, to ignore hard realities of the situation.

GENUINE TRADE DISPUTE.

The present dispute is entirely and basically a genuine trade dispute. There is no politics in it, except those of hunger and want. The millowners could have averted the strike if they had but realised that the first charge on the industry is not profit or dividend, but the wages of the worker, that efficiency lies in the contentment of the worker. But wage-cut mania dominated their counsels and precipitated the crisis.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

The Government, on the other hand, remained unconcerned. Even when their attention was drawn to the growing unrest among the workers, the reply was most disappointing. "Keeping the ring clear" between Capital and Labour to settle their disputes between them was the slogan. No Government conscious of its obligations could have afforded to be as indifferent as the Bombay Government. They refused to intervene on behalf of humanity and justice. They allowed the situation to grow. The workmen were driven to depend upon their own strength and resources for self-defence.

The result was the General Strike. Collective bargaining is the basic principle of Trade Unionism. In it is implied the inherent rignt of the workers to strike work. Peaceful pursuasion by picketing and demonstrations are elementary rights recognised in all countries the world over. To interfere with them, is to deny those rights. Where such interference is proved, the argument of neutrality must fall to the ground. The attitude of the Police on Tuesday and Wednesday in restricting the movement of the strikers' processions was one of interference with the right of demonstration.

But even now it is not too late to restore peace in the industry and it is not impossible to effect. The workers' demands are accepted on all hands to be reasonable and legitimate. They are:

1. Restoration of all cuts in wages and dearness allowances;
2. No rationalisation; i.e., the 6 looms and four sides system to be withdrawn;
3. Freedom of association and platform;
4. Recognition of unions by the employers; and
5. No victimisation.

There is nothing to suggest in these demands that the strike is engineered by political adventurers under Communist instigations. They are essentially trade unionist in form and content. It is the denial of such legitimate demands that lead to extremes. So long as these demands remain unsatisfied, the present strike must continue and the workers have every right to expect generous sympathy and support from the people, who are penalised by legislative protection to an industry in which such things are possible.

Even now, the public can enforce its will and discharge its responsibility towards the workers in whose contentment and prosperity lies the future of Swadeshi. A public agitation to set up an impartial and independent tribunal to inquire into the present management of the industry and suggest ways and means for its reorganisation is necessary. Pending the results of such an inquiry, the public should demand that the "status quo ante bellum," i.e. the position, as it stood before the campaign of wage-cuts and rationalisation started, should be maintained. I do not suppose that this demand is unreasonable and unjust. A move to this direction, I am sure, will send to speedy restorations of normal and peaceful conditions in the industry so far as the present dispute is concerned. If the millowners do not accede to it, the public will be justified in telling them frankly and plainly that they do not deserve any consideration.

LEADERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

While this responsibility lies on the public, the leaders of the strike would do well to avoid, as far as possible, any action that would lead to the use of force by the Police. Their responsibility is great and in their tactics lies the success of the Strike. They should realise that thousands of human beings have staked their all in response to the call of hunger primarily, but at their bidding, and any wrong decision or miscalculated step would spell untold misery to the men and disaster to the Labour Movement itself. Those of the leaders who are prone to think that every strike is a step in the direction of the proletarian revolution would do well to recognise the obvious limits of a genuine trade dispute.

They should realise that their first duty is to carry the present strike to a successful issue. The measure of success will be judged by the measure of satisfaction they can secure of the demands of the workers in as short a time as possible. What is needed is the emphasis on a speedy settlement and every avenue of such a settlement should be explored, even as the strike is being strengthened and kept up.

NO VIOLENCE.

The events of the past three days, however, give cause for grave apprehensions. The restraint that they placed upon themselves on the first day of the strike was commendable and was universally appreciated. Sound leadership lies in cool temperament and not in losing balance in the face of provocation, however great, or interference, however, unjust. There is no use getting mixed up with avoidable clashes with the Police, and finding an easy path to the police lock-ups. The events of Wednesday are disconcerting enough. Any violence from the side of the workers should be completely eschewed. Where they find obstruction, they should make up with public support. If they imagine that public sympathy and co-operation is of only secondary importance, they are sadly mistaken.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

Section 144 has been proclaimed. The terms of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order are so comprehensive that any effective demonstration has been made impossible. The routes exempted from ban are as good as paddy fields in the country as far as the workers' demonstrations to persuade their comrades who are still working in the mills, are concerned. The order has created a delicate situation which calls for the utmost forethought and patience tempered with firmness on the part of the strike leaders. They should always think what would happen to their following if they were all taken up and safely lodged in prison. They may have the consolation that they have done whatever they could, but they cannot absolve themselves from the responsibility for the plight that may overtake the workers. They should see that the events of Wednesday are not repeated. It is such things that bring disaster.

"STRIKE WILL CONTINUE"

Committee Condemns Magisterial Order

The Secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee, in the course of their statement issued on Wednesday says:—

The Strike Committee in its statement of the 23rd instant asserted that the General Strike in Bombay had definitely started The events of the last two days have completely confirmed this statement. In the course of the last two days mill after will joined in the strike in rapid succession. So much so that yesterday even the "Evening News" had to admit that out of the 51 mills working on the 25th, only three worked with full force of workers. Thus more than thirty mills have struck work and more than 60,000 workers have downed tools in response to the Strike Committee's call to fight the ever-increasing offensive of the millowners. The strength of the strike can be easily realised when it is remembered that partial or full working of these mills obtains in these localities where the usual freedom for propaganda etc. by means of demonstrations is completely prohibited.

The Strike Committee in its statement of the 23rd clearly stated that the strikers would have to face police interference during the course of the strike With the rapid and quick development of the strike, this interference has taken an intensified form. Since yesterday the police have been dispersing procession after procession in the mill area. Today the police intensified their efforts to localise the Strike to the affected areas only, and dispersed processions entering the Kalachowki and Ghorapdeo area after a lathi charge.

However, finding that the strike wave remained unchecked, and now the Chief Magistrate has proclaimed Section 144, prohibiting meetings at De Lisle, Fergusson Road, Naigaum, Kalachowki etc. The order also prohibits demonstrations in working class areas. Thus at one blow the authorities have prohibited meetings in the thickest centre of strike namely, De lisle Road and Fergusson Road where all the mills have closed down By preventing meetings in the Kalachowki and Ghorapdeo locality the authorities obviously intend to keep the workers there away from the Strike by means of a police cordon.

The justification for the strike is not seriously challenged by any body And yet the Government have come down with a heavy hand on the strikers under the specious plea "intimidation and disturbance of public peace." Of course, in considering the question of peace and order, the question of peace and order for thousands of working class homes, does not seem to enter into the calculations of the authorities. All these days when the heavy burden of wage-cuts and unemployment was grinding down thousands of workers and their families everything was considered to be perfectly peaceful and orderly. The peace seems to be disturbed only when the poverty stricken workers resist the wage-cut and demonstrate their class solidarity on the streets.

STRUGGLE WILL CONTINUE

The Strike Committee protests against this attack on the working class liberty and declares that the struggle of thousands of starving workers will continue. The Strike Committee further declares that the workers will fight for their rights to meet and demonstrate. Government seem to act on the very crude notion that the strike is maintained by sheer intimidation and that it has nothing to do with working class grievances.

RETROCESSION OF BANGALORE

O'Dwyer Criticises Hoare's Move

LONDON, April 25.

Protesting against the proposed retrocession of Bangalore to Mysore Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the "Morning Post" says that while accepting the assurances of Sir Samuel Hoare that the proposals are not connected with the Reforms scheme and that Parliament would be consulted in due course, one cannot forget that Sir Samuel is most anxious to secure the assent of the great States of Hyderabad and Mysore to his proposed Federation, and that Parliament may be faced with a 'fait accompli'.—Reuter's Special.

THE LATE SIR SANKRAN NAIR

Hon. Cadogan Pays Tribute To His Memory

LONDON, April 25.

The Hon. Mr. E. Cadogan when interviewed said that members of the Royal Statutory Commission deeply regret the death of Sir Sankran Nair. They will always remember their close association with him throughout their travels in India. His great experience of politics in India, readiness to make their difficult task easier, and his unfailing courtesy will always be most pleasant recollections.—Reuter.

NOT CONCERNED WITH PRIVATE LIFE

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister Replies To Page-Croft

LONDON, April 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Henry Page-Croft, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister said that he had no information as to the grounds of leave application of the Speaker of Ceylon State Council, or the conditions on which six months leave was granted.

By a supplementary question Sir Henry asked if it was not a fact that the Speaker recently figured in a divorce case, and applied for six months leave, whereas the rules laid down that the leave must not exceed three months, except for reasons illness or absence from the Island, and inquired whether Sir Philip would take steps to ascertain whether his full salary was to be paid.

Sir Philip asked for notice, and said that he knew nothing about the Speaker's private life, and thought the relations of the Council with the Speaker were under Standing Orders and matter for the Council.—Reuter.

ANGLO-DUTCH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, April 24.

Preliminary conversations were opened in London between the Dutch and British Government delegations with a view to defining the scope of the proposed trade negotiations. A communique says that after exchange of views, arrangements have been made for further conversations.—Reuter's Special.

BUDHIST PRIESTS IN PRISON

Burmese Association Advocates "A" Class Treatment

RANGOON, April 2b.

The nineteenth annual conference of the General Council of Burmese Associations concluded its session yesterday at Toungoo. It was resolved that the G. C. B. A. be empowered to find ways and means to improve the co-operative system, encourage cottage industries and give effect to them.

Among the other resolutions, one urged the Government to classify all Buddhist priests imprisoned for political offences as "A" class prisoners while another exhorted the Government to abandon the idea of an export duty on matches.

The Conference also wanted that the G. C B. A. should be empowered to find ways and means to raise the prices of Burma produce such as rice, paddy, cotton, pulses etc.

News has been received here of a serious fire which has completely gutted 123 houses in Maung Yan village near Pyinmana. Several families have been rendered homeless.—A. P.

Allahabad.—It is reported that the U. P. Government is likely to appoint a special educational officer in connection with a scheme for the uplift of depressed classes as soon as funds are available.—A. P.

EX-GOVERNOR ON RURAL INDIA

Schemes Bolstered Up By Govt. Grants Doomed To Failure Says Sykes

LONDON, April 25.

The importance of the principle of self-help whether in centralised industrialised England or rural India was emphasised by Sir Frederick Sykes in an address to the annual meeting of Charity Organisation Society, in which he gave an account of the village movement inaugurated before he left Bombay.

Sir Sykes said, he endeavoured to spread throughout the presidency a movement for village betterment based on the recognition of Indian conditions and designed to take advantage of traditions of the country, the guiding principle being to arrange the least possible interference but to encourage self-reliance self-help and convince villagers that betterment is dependent primarily on what all could do by working together and that schemes bolstered up by Government grants are doomed to failure.

Sir F. Sykes described that response from all quarters was most encouraging and said the scheme was firmly planted on broad foundation and hoped the action on principles of the scheme would be extended on an all-India basis.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL DISSATISFIED

Wants Lawyer To Watch His Interests Before Committee Of Privileges

LONDON, April 25.

Now taht Mr. Winston Churchill's evidence before the Committee of Privileges is completed, Reuter learns that he is considering whether any means can be found whereby a watching brief can be maintained in the Committee on his behalf.

It is well-known that though the personnel of the Privileges Committee was appointed at the opening of the present session to deal with all questions of privilege which might arise, thus long before Mr. Churchill's case was thought of he is most dissatisfied with its composition as the body is charged with the judging of his allegations in this particular case.

There is reason to believe that he will seek permission for a barrister to represent him for the remainder of the Committee's deliberations.

This unusual procedure and proposal if formally made might have to be referred to the House of Commons.

It is understood that an official of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce will give evidence and produce documents at the sitting of the Privileges Committee on April 26.

It is expected that Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby will give evidence next week.

ARABS CONDEMNED TO DEATH

Bedouine Crowd Court Room

(Special Cable).

BAGHDAD, April 24.

Bedouins from the surrounding desert crowded the little court-room in the village of Diwaniyah to hear four Arabs condemned to death for the murder of two young German and American globe-trotters. The victims named Rudolf May and Fisher, were attempting a cruise round the world in a canoe and were attacked while travelling between Iraq and India.

"MARCONI DAY"

Boon To Shipping World Conferred By Inventor Recalled

RUGBY, April 24.

Marchesse Marconi, inventor and founder of wireless communication, celebrates his 60th birthday to-morrow. According to the decision unanimously agreed to by representatives of over 50 countries attending the International Maritime Conference, the 25th meeting will be known in Marine Wireless Services throughout the world as Marconi Day. (Message mutilated). The first commercial application of wireless was to shisp at sea. Only 30 years ago, ships were cut off from the rest of the world when they were out of sight of land Now some 16,000 are equipped with wireless, and this is only one of the momentous changes that have developed from Marconi's discoveries.—B. O. W.

Aeroplanes Assist Police In Search For Dillinger

Home Town Of Gangster Requests Governor To Call Out National Guard To Protect Citizens

ST PAUL) Minnesota) April 24

Aeroplanes have been requisitioned by the land police as reinforcements at Mercer (Wisconsin) where a virtual army has assembled to search for Dillinger the alleged perpetrator of thirteen murders

It is generally believed that Dillinger, who is described as the "phantom fugitive", will fight to death when ultimately cornered An atmosphere of high tension prevails throughout the countryside, while the citizens of Mooresville, (Indiana) Dillinger's home town, have requested the Governor call out the National Guard to protect them against the possible appearance of the gangster.

Meanwhile the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has approved of legislation making it a Federal offence for anyone to flee across the state border to escape apprehension and prosecution for crime.—Reuter.

TORY DEFEAT IN BYE-ELECTION

Labour Captures North Hammersmith Seat

LONDON, April 24.

The North Hammersmith bye-election caused by the death of the Miss Mary Pickford resulted as follows:

Mr. F R West (Labour) 14,263 votes
Captain Percy Davis, (Conservative), 10.747 votes
Mr E F Bramley (Communist) 2614 votes

U. S. NAVAL MANOEUVRES

111 Warships Attempt To Traverse Panama Canal In 24 Hours

SPECIAL CABLE.

BALBOA—(Canalzone) April 24.

Thirty vessels including the British cruiser "Exeter" are held up while the United States Navy is attempting to send 111 warships through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Ocean within twenty-four hours

The feat which is hitherto unaccomplished forms part of the Naval Manoeuvres.

FRANCO-POLISH ALLIANCE STANDS

M. Barthou's Visit To Warsaw Welcomed

VARSAW. April 24.

The Franco-Polish alliance remains unshaken as a constructive factor in European politics, declares an official statement at the conclusion of the visit of the French Foreign Minister M. Barthou.

M. Barthou conferred with Marshal Pilsudski and leading mebmbers of the Government on all problems interesting both the countries.—Reuter.

RELIEF FROM INTERNAL DEBTS IN RUMANIA

Peasants & Landowners Celebrate Passing Of New Law

BUCHAREST, April 24.

Thousands of Roumanian peasants combined with landowners and shopkeepers to celebrate throughout the country the new law relieving them internal debts.

King Carol is credited with the origin of the idea of debt conversion, under which all landowners who pay debts within a year, receive a reduction 75 per cent. while urban debtors profit on a smaller scale.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT TALK

Bureau Will Now Meet At End Of May

GENEVA, April 24

It is now practically settled that the Bureau and General Commission of the Disarmament Conference will meet on May 29 instead of April 30 as, it is considered that in view of the French reply of April 17, it would be pointless to hold the meeting of the Bureau on April 30 with the object of redrafting the British Plan.

Two courses are open to General Commission, namely either to register inability to agree and to adjourn 'sine die' like the World Economic Conference, or to proceed with the discussions hoping to reach an attenuated Convention.

A majority of the States, including France, favour the latter course, but others feel that possibilities of negotiations are not yet exhausted.—Reuter.

METROPOLITAN STAKES

Annihilation Wins By Short Head

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 24.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes run at Epsom to-day over a distance of 2 miles, 2 furlongs, resulted as follows:—

ANNIHILATION 1
SAINT REYNARD 2
ROI DE PARIS 3

Twenty ran; won by short-head; one length separated the second and the third.

Following were the starting prices:—

100 to 8 Annihilation, 8 to 1 Saint Reynard, 100 to 6 Roi De Paris.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS TITLE

Newman Retains Lead Against Davis

LONDON, April 24.

At the close of the Professional Billiards match the scores were.

Newman 12,517
Davis (in paly) 11,845

AMATEUR GOLF

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 24.

At Formby in the English amateur golf championship first round, John de Forest, the former amateur champion, was beaten by Whitson, a comparatively unknown golfer from Chester. Michael Scott, the Walker Cup Captain and the British Champion, was two down and seven to play against Schunk of Buxton, but won by one hole.

LONDON GAUDAYA MISSION SOCIETY

LONDON, April 24.

The London Gaudiya Mission Society formally inaugurated its meeting at Caxton Hall under the Presidency of Lord Zetland.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH IN IRELAND

County Council Elections On Party Lines

LONDON, April 24.

An indication of the existing state of political feeling to the Irish Free State will be afforded by the County Country Urban Council elections, fixed for April 26. For the first time big political parties are fighting the elections on party lines.—Reuter's Special.

£10,000 Grant For Grahamland Expedition

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 24.

The Government is making a grant of £10,000 sterling towards expenses British expedition which is about to proceed Grahamland under the leadership of John Rymill.

JAPAN'S THREAT TO FOREIGN POWERS

America Will Not Take Notice At Present

WASHINGTON, April 24.

It is definitely indicated that the United States intends at least for the present to remain a mute bystander in any international complications arising out of Japan's statement of policy towards China.—Reuter.

Sir Joseph Bhore member of Viceroy's Executive Council will arrive in Bangalore on Friday and will stay as a state guest.

Readers' Views

COST OF LITIGATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sending you this letter for publication in your well-known paper, and I hope you will excuse me for encroaching upon the space of your paper. The matter is of great and vital importance to the public of Bombay in general and to the pleader-class in particular.

The Small Causes Court has no jurisdiction for petty squabbles for Rs. 2,000 or less, (1) for recovery of immoveable property, (2) for partition of immovable property, (3) for the specific performance or rescission of contracts etc., and the Advocates (A.S.) are barred from practising on the original side of the High Court, whilst solicitors are not only allowed to practise in the High Court, but also allowed in the Small Causes Court as well as in Police Court.

This gives the solicitors an advantage over the advocates (A.S.) besides putting the public to a great hardship.

A suit involving a claim over Rs. 2,000 cannot be filed in the Small Causes Court. Hence a litigant is compelled to resort to the double machinery, namely, that he has to engage Counsel who must according to the existing rules be instructed by a solicitor. This kind of procedure entails heavy costs to the litigants and, in some cases, it has bee shown that though a party wins its cause still it comes off the worst for its since the solicitors' bill some times exceeds the decretal amount.

This is bad enough but the writer fails to find words to describe those instances wherein the parties are advised to file suits in the High Court involving paltry amounts. It is needless to cite cases of this nature. However, for the information of the public as well as the High Court Judges it would not be out of place to refer to a concrete example hereof.

A dispute arose between some members of the Bhawsar Damania caste over an insignificant amount of Rs. 48 only. The said Bhawsar Damania caste had a caste fund amounting to Rs. 8,000. Ultimately, it was advised by solicitors to file a suit in the High Court, and so litigation was launched to the dismay of the caste since the said sum of Rs. 8,000 was subsequently frittered away by way of costs. The writer could cite a number of such instances. It has been the bitter experience for the public that they are ill-advised to rush to the High Court in matters involving the amounts falling within the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court. It need not be mentioned that in High Court litigation, Counsel's fees do not stand a parallel to the solicitors' bills.

In view of these facts I would earnestly request the pubic of Bombay to approach the legislature to amend the law, if there is any defect so that in future no suit could be instituted in High Court, where there is a dispute involving Rs. 2,000 or less.

I hope that it is also for advocates (A.S.) to take up this matter in public interest and do the needful so that all cases below Rs. 2,000 must be instituted in the Small Causes Court.

The writer also hopes that the judges of the High Court who are guardians of the interest of public will give this matter a careful consideration, and if they think it advisable, will empower the Prothonotary and Senior Master to reject such plaints and other proceedings as will entail to the party costs heavier than the amount of the claim involved.

I am sure the High Court judges to whom a petition regarding such a matter has been addressed will appreciate the writer's object and thus save the public from unnecessary heavy costs in future.

I do not see any difficulty in remodelling the law since in the district the Subordinate judges are given jurisdiction to try suits of all nature even involving claims of thousands of rupees.—Yours etc.,

H.J. BHAWSAR.

No Faith In Legislatures

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As my silence on the present political situation has been very much mis-construed and taken as a consent to the policy of the neo-Swarajists, I deem it necessary to clear my position.

I do not belong to any group or league, but to the Congress. I have no faith in the Councils or Assemblies constituted as at present, and believe that by capturing them nothing substantial can be achieved. I have acknowledged Mahatma Gandhi as political leader and believe in discipline and as a disciplinarian have full faith in him and will try my level best to abide by his orders as a true soldier should to his superior officers. Thus I may be styled as a "No-Changer."—Yours etc.,

GANPATI SHANKER.

Prevention Is Better Than Cure

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So far the economic crisis and the world trade depression have not in any respect come in the way of the University, and also hindered the progress of the students in the city of Bombay. But, apart from these two factors, which stare in the face of man and nation, there is one "malefactor," which the University has got to face now-a-days. It is the blowing of the breezes. These land-breezes carry with them all the questions, that are to appear in the University examination papers, but they see to it that they are carried to the right man and in the right direction.

Of course, I do not mean to say that the paper-setters and the examiners are at fault; they are all honest men. No one so far has been able to locate the starting-point of these breezes but it has been ascertained that they are land-breezes never blowing towards the sea.

But there is one peculiarity of this natural phenomenon, it carries with it this precious news and comes down there, where money most abounds, with the result that the poorer classes have got to suffer, and the richer reap the harvest.

Now in the interest of the poor public at large and the reputation and the safeguards of the University in particular it has to devise some means to block th's leakage at an early date. Is it not the duty of the Senate in general and Syndics in particular to see to it that they have vacuum-tight windows while they are at work. To prevent suffocation from want of fresh air, a scientist may be cousulted.—Yours, etc.,

VINCENT.

Bombay, April 24.

Arithmetic At The Matriculation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The 'Arithmetic paper set at the Matriculation Examination this year, is a source of disappointment to many of the parents and a large number of students. Some of the questions were quite confusing so it was quite impossible for them to solve the paper within two hours only. This paper in 'Arithmetic' has disappointed many of the students and they are likely to lose their one year. So, it will be advantageous if University authorities will try their best to save such kind of students by giving some concesssions to them.—Yours, etc.,

CHANDRAKANT A. J.

Bombay 2, April 25.

Study Hindustani

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a Delhi news item of the 20th April about an All-India-Urdu Conference, that appeared in your paper of the 23rd and your subsequent note on it in the issue of the 24th, may I be afforded a chance to offer an essential explanation of the whole controversy?

It is that we have to painfully realise that a new and yet most deplorable cause of communal estrangement has sprung up in the shape of 'Hindi-Urdu quarrels, which we had most correctly foreseen a few years before, and the 'Hindustani Academy' was perhaps the direct result of it. Under the garb of communal politics, if this does not lead us to religious fanatic'sm, we shall be only too lucky. We know that the "Sahitya-Sammelan" has every right to propagate Hindi as a predominant language of India, but at the same time we cannot expect our Mullahs to become Pundits through the medium of the 'Sahitya-Sammelan'. Apart from it there are several traditional difficulties in our ways. Hindi may be and must be patronised as one of the most treasured and most cultured vernacular of India, but so long as Muslims and others have not been inspired to learn Hindi, in the true spirit of Culture-mad; let Hindustan have its 'Hindustani,' more especially as this is really the place where all can meet on common interest and real wants. It will be quite suicidal if we don't take timely precautions to avoid the ruts of cultural decadence.

This is now surely a time when we must take up 'Hindustani' movement in right earnest.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SHARMA,
B. A., B. Com.

April 24.

The staff of the Sanitary and Health Department attended the "Cyanogen Gas' demonstration arranged by the Director of Public Health to the Governme nt of Bombay at Bijapur recently to destroy rats and flees with a view to combat plague. Photo show s (sitting from left to right) Dr. K. A. Gandhi, Assistant Director of Public Health. Mrs. Dabholkar, Major A. Y. Dabholkar, Director of Public Health, and Rao Baha dur Chitale of the Haffkine Insti tute.

St. Anthony's Educational Society

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.

Sir,—The Brotherhood of the St. Anthony's Educational Society of Honavar in Kanara, has given its adherence to the Church of Antioch, being subject to the authority of the Cathoilcos of the East, whose head quarters is at Kottayam in Travancore. During all these past many centuries the Kanara Mission was controlled by the Roman Catholic missionaries of Goa under the Portuguese authority having the care of more than 18,000 Christian souls. These Christians though they number in thousands are very poor and are backward in all aspects of life. The Roman Catholic priests who went there as missionaries, did not do much for their advancement and did not encourage those who would undertake the great task of spreading education among these poor Christians.

The bold step taken by Rev. Brother. George, the Director of the Brotherhood, has highly inspired those thousands of Christians, who were so long uncared-for. They contemplate if the Roman Catholic priests will yet persist in hindering social progress, joining the Church of Antioch in one body, after the illuminating example of the Brotherhood.

The St. Anthony's Educational Society conducts the St. Anthony's charitable educational institutions, Kanara, which impart free primary and elementary education to the children population of the backward classes without denominational distinctions. The village population of Kanara is largely indebted to the Brotherhood for the invaluable services it renders in uplifting their lot in general. Yours etc.,

Bombay, April 10.

K. C. ABRAHAM.

Compulsory Primary Education In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The important resolutions passed by the Schoo's' Committee on the 18th instant, on Mr. Donde's motion regarding popularising compulsory primary education on the lines of the mass-education scheme of Mr. Parulekar is of great significance for the future of literacy in Bombay. The learned and painstaking pamphlet of the Secretary of the Schools' Committee served as a good basis for thinkers on the spread of education cheaply. But in the hunger after a general cheapening and widening of literacy the better and higher interests of a complex unclassified population is in danger of being sacrificed

Thus we have a large chin of widely differing localities or geographical social units from the Colaba point to the Northmost border of the Bombay Municipal limits, which require more number of what may be styled "locality schools." It would thus be academically unsound to run the whole of this area under one educational standard either in point of the class composition or its equipment. The disadvantages arising from such a position will be all the more aggravated when the adjustment of the educator and the educant is also not reciprocally fitted to suit the divergenie of training of the teachers and the discursive spread of the intellectual ups and downs of the masses.

I would not dilate long on this matter at present but would draw the attention of the Committee now appointed to the general aspects of my view on the question while they frame a detailed scheme. In this connection I can, however, invite their attention to the "University Radiant Scheme" I submitted to the Corporation for a trial effort two years back, in which I suggested the establishment of radiant schools all over the area. The scheme of mass education now coming on for detailed plan naturally brings me to the radiant schools' plan in question. This I believe would secure all the benefits of the much-wished for mass education without the possible attendant defects referred to above.

The projected mass-education sheme and the system of radiant schools differ in this that the former means "big bulky schools with extensive classes of buzzing children", while the latter suggests a large number of compact school units. The expenditure is none the more in this, while the quality is not allowed to suffer and the depth of edurat.on is befitted to the qualities of the brain both hereditary as well as environmenmental. I shall be glad to expand more on this question if I find it interests your readers and benefits the problem of educational development.—Yours, etc.,

G. CHAKRADED.

"Rationalists And Religion"

To The Editrr of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. C. L. D'Avoine says he does not propose to answer any more any sophistical arguments." The fact is he does not make it a point to answer arguments at all! Though he poses as a champion of reason, it is not to reason that he appeals but to passion. A great logician says: "To hold an opponent up to opprobrium or to ridicule is no proof that he is wrong, and you are right. Rather, indeed, it suggests that you are conscious that the opposite is the case, and wish to hinder others from perceiving it." (Welton, "Groundwork of Logic," p. 112).

Dr. D'Avoine thinks that primitive men had no moral sense. That is, they were not aware of right conduct. And since primitive men were the first men, it follows that their lack of a moral sense was natural and constitutional. Later on, they came to acquire a moral sense. But how? Dr. D'Avoine does not believe in God. And since lack of a moral sense was constitutional, men could not transmit it to their offspring. So, either some men gave others a moral sense from without, as Dr. D'Avoine seems to think, or the moral sense accidentally occurred in men. If the former were the case, then we have the absurdity of supposing that men totally unaware of life conduct made others like themselves aware of right conduct. As well imagine a man totally unaware of Bombay telling another man that Bombay exists. If the latter were the case, then the moral sense is an accident, and, therefore, has no binding claims on us, pretty much the same as shaving is an accident, it being no essential constituent of our nature as human beings. That man's "duty towards his fellow-creatures," of which Dr. D'Avoine speaks in a previous letter, is not essential. And moral obligation is not a necessity of human nature, but only apparently so. Accidents cao be eliminated without detriment to human nature. A man is no less a man for not shaving. But can the moral sense be eliminated from our constitution? If it could, would not our human nature be brutalised and made worse than that of beasts? No, the moral sense is not an accident. It is not an acquired character either. Therefore, it is innate, being an original endowment. And, therefore, primitive men must have had it.—Yours, etc.,

H. W. NISSANKA.

Indian Students In Germany

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the frequent notes appearing in Indian newspapers and from the numerous enquiries received here it appears that there exists considerable misapprehension regarding the advisibility of Indian students proceeding to Germany for higher studies. It may therefore be of some help to such students if they are informed of some of the facts regarding academic life of Indian students in Germany, which are well-known here.

It is generally agreed that within the University the Indian students receive the same cordiality and friendliness which they had received in the past. They would therefore be well-advised to take up courses of advanced studies or training in Germany, specially if they are not of long duration. For students desiring to qualify for a doctorate, which is the only degree awarded by German Universities, the question of time and expenses should receive the first consideration.

With regard to the first, experience in recent years has proved that it depends on several factors, such as the status given to him on his joining the University, the standing of his professor and to a certain extent on the attitude of his fellow-students and above all the quality of his work. Once a student is accepted for research work and is given the usual concessions, he can expect to get his doctorate in 1-1/2 to 3 years' time. The system of education in Germany being fundamentally different from that in India, the German educational authorities find it extremely difficult to appraise the quality of different Indian degrees and diplomas and in most cases in recent years, a pass B.Sc. and a first class M.Sc., a Licentiate and a Bachelor of Medicine, a diploma holder and a graduate in Engineering have been given the same concessions and have got their doctorates in 1-1/2 to a 3 years' time. Curiously enough, cases have occurred where a Licentiate in Medicine, a pass B.Sc. and even a non-matric have obtained a doctorate in the same or less time than that required by his fellow-Indian students with a masters' degree studying in the same University. This has on one hand encouraged the influx of Indian students with the lesser qualifications to German Universities and on the other tended to lower the prestige of German degrees in India. But it should not be forgotten that a doctorate is the first and only degree awarded by a German University and the standard of the various Universities are by no means the same.

As regards expenses, a student should be prepared to spend about 200 marks a month. Concessions such as free tuition, and free lodging or small pocket money is sometimes offered by certain German bodies but they are very small and are not in many cases given for more than a year. Many students who came to Germany on the assumption that such concessions would be renewed from year to year, if not substatially increased, have found themselves stranded after the expiry of one year. Moreover most of these concessions are tenable at the smaller German Universities where an Indian student would not otherwise desire to study and they are of the same type and subject to the same rules and conditions as the concessions given to "poor" German students. Indian students should be well advised not to take these concessions into account in deciding whether they should come to Germany for for higher studies.—Yours, etc.,

A FELLOW INDIAN STUDENT.

London, March 27.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Poor Animals

There are a number of fountains in the city for the use of animals. The object of the donors in constructing the fountains is to do kindness towards animals. If the donors or their trustees would only pay a casual visit to these fountains, they would be shocked to see that the animals are given the dirtiest water possible. The troughs of the fountains, which are meant to store water for animals, are used for washing dirty clothes and for bathing. The poor animals are brought there by the owners, the cart drivers or the victoria drivers, to drink filthy water unfit for drinking purposes. It is for the Bombay Municipality, which is the custodian of such fountains, to see that the water is not polluted and also for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to make a test case by prosecuting the offenders. The dumb animals require protection which those concerned with the fountains should afford.

Buffalo Stables

Although Bombay city has made tremendous progress in some respects, there are certain black spots which affect the health of the city and require immediate attention of the City Fathers. It is strange that, in spite of the definite resolutions passed now and again against the location of the stables in the city, a number of buffalo stables are still for some reason or other, allowed to exist. These stables are an eyesore to the city and a menace to the health of the citizens. No civilized country in the world would permit buffalo stables to be located in the midst of residential quarters, and yet the Mombay Municipality which claims to be the first and principal Municipality in India, tolerates the stables to the detriment of the health of the citizens. If wells and tanks breed malaria mosquitoes, the stables are still more harmful as they breed flies and mosquitoes apart from the awful smell which they emit. The Municipality had to pay heavy damages for allowing buffalo stables at Mount Road a few years ago, and it would be wise for the municipality to take a lesson from the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered in that case and remove all the stables from the city without delay.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

No Pseudo-Congressmen For Swaraj Party

If a separate party be allowed to be formed within the Congress people who had always kept themselves at a safe distance from Congress politics would also come forward to swell the ranks of the Swaraj Party in order to secure a smooth passage to the Council Chambers. To prevent these pseudo-Congressmen from exploiting the prestige and name of the Congress the A.I.C.C. must not relax their control over those who would enter the legislatures. To fill up the gap created by either death or detention of a fairly large number of members of the A.I.C.C., prominent Congressmen, particularly those who have suffered and made sacrifices for the sake of the country and the Congress, should also be invited to be present at the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting, in order that the Congress view may be adequately and correctly represented.—"Advance."

Sadly Fallen

The Budget Session of the Assembly has ended but the anxiety about dissolution which has been felt by most of the Members has not been removed. We put in a vigorous plea last week for dissolution. That plea has received support throughout the country. We have not come across any press comment in India in favour of extension and the support given by "The Statesman" to the plan of dissolution in a leader on Saturday morning shows that even those quarters that reflect the Anglo-Indian point of view are not in favour of further extension of the life of the Assembly. We have no doubt that if census were taken of the opinions, for or against dissolution among the elected members of the House there will be a good proportion of Members in favour of dissolution. It must be emphasised that the Assembly has lost its vigour and that partly owing to absentee Members and partly to the irregular attendance of those who come now and then, the House has, judged by its own standard, fallen a great deal.—"Roy's Weekly."

Masses At Back Of Classes

He (Mahatma Gandhi) had held fast to his own programme so long as he had not the complete realization of this truth; but as soon as the realization came, he found it necessary to withdraw civil resistance, and also to accord support to the Swarajya programme. However, as civil resistance goes out, it becomes easy for all Congressmen to work together. The question of a change in outlook of the nation does no longer arise; and there can, of course, be no difference of opinion on the programme of construction recommended by the Mahatma. We find it stated often that it is not possible to reach Swaraj through Councils. Who says it is possible? The object of the Swarajya Party is to have once again the masses at the back of the classes.—"Forward."

Inexplicable

Simultaneous statements made by the Government in Both Houses of the Central Legislature in reply to short-notice questions as to whether the Government were prepared to revise their policy towards the Congress, in view of Mahatma Gandhiji's recent announcement calling off civil disobedience, betray a lamentable lack of straightforwardness and generosity. This is not the sort of response that people had expected to a gesture so sincere. The halting course adopted by the Government cannot be conducive to a quick return to normal life in India. The situation, to be met in a statesmanlike way by the Government (there is now very little more that the Congress needs to do with regard to civil disobedience), required the immediate repeal of the repressive laws and the release of all civil disobedience prisoners. To defer jail delivery on the groundless fear that it may encourage a revival of the movement is only to betray suspicion and mistrust of Gandhiji's move.—"Hindustan Times."

Inadequate

The gesture contemplated by Government is not adequate. It is not enough to release the Civil Disobedience prisoners. The need of the hour is a general amnesty —that is to say, the policy which was adopted on the announcement of the Montagu Constitution. The White Paper may not be accepted by the country as the Montagu Constitution was not accepted; but with Civil Disobedience withdrawn and terrorism well under control, Government can have no difficulty in relying on the ordinary laws of the land for the maintenance of public tranquility.—"Forward."

PARLIAMENTARISM ON TRIAL

(Continued from page 6).

nately is—then it is an admission that parliamentarism least affects the administration and the continuity of order is another phrase for stagnation. The same paper says that the anti-parliamentarians play with the feelings and prejudices of the masses, while the parliamentarians want to keep the 'status quo' order. That the anti-parliamentarians are wrong and their ideas are unworkable is yet no definite proof that the present parliamentary democracy is workable, since we have seen under the breakdown of parliamentarism as it is, the very democrats turn to the supporters of their own or others' dictatorship.

From all this it must be concluded that parliamentarism is not necessarily democracy and "true democracy is pure democracy" and that requires newer forms. Without evolving those forms, and even with the failures of Caesars, present parliaments and democracies cannot be maintained. That is the trend of events.

WHY COTTON INDUSTRY NEEDS PROTECTION

Sir Homi Mehta Ascribes Its Sorry Plight To Exchange And Fall Of Yen

In the course of his speech in the Council of State on the Indian Textile Bill, Sir Homi Mehta said:—

The Indian Tariff Act which is now presented in this House for being passed, is the outcome, firstly of the Tariff Board's Report in 1932, secondly of the negotiations between Sir Joseph Bhore and the Japanese Delegation to substantiate the duties between India and Japan, and thirdly of the Mody-Lees Pact. The most fundamental thing in this question is, why India wants protection in the cotton mill industry. Now, what has happened to this industry that after going on for such a number of years it has come to such a crisis as to come before the House and beg of them to give them protection?

CHEAPER GOODS

Why is India affected far more than any other country? The reasons are that the Yen has fallen to such an extent that they can send back the finished article from Japan to Bombay that it costs half the amount in rupees price. I will show you an instance how it is done. Supposing they are buying Broach cotton whose price to-day is Rs. 200 which is equivalent to 4d. per pound. When they send it to Japan the exchange is against it. Therefore, they pay not 4 annas as the Indian Mills do but something like 6d. per sound. Then their labour charges are about 3 1/2d. per pound, which makes 9 1/2d. When it is sent back to Bombay, on account of the 50 per cent fall in the Yen it comes here at 4as. 7 ps. or somewhere near that figure Now the import duty imposed by the Government of India is between 5as. and 5 1/2 as. per pound on every pound of cloth that is coming to India. That brings the Japanese price to about 10d. The Japanese cloth is said freely in India at about 9 or 9 1/2 as. per pound. The Indian Mills have to sell it at the same price whereas the Indian Mills' cost is 4 1/2 as. in cotton, 5 annas for producing a lb. of cloth and there is no money for depreciation or anything else. How then is the mill industry to live without protection? That is the reason why protection is wanted and protection is given. 75 per cent on Japanese goods is a fair protection. That would help the industry to live. Then there is another factor. Japanese labour is not only cheap but it turns out a greater percentage than Indian labour, and therefore their costs are lower.

It is said that Japan is such an efficient country that they can do wonders and that our Legislature should not allow us any protection simply because we are so inefficient. Well, I am asking you a plain straightforward question. The Japanese have got mill in Bombay, which is almost entirely run by the Japanese. This mill has been worked under the most efficient Japanese management and what is the result? Year after year, they are not losing one lakh or two lakhs, but many, many lakhs. If these very people can do wonders in Japan, why should they not do the same in this country? If they were successful, they would have put up not only one mill but dozens of mills in India under the control of the Japanese to save 50 per cent. import duty. But they know they cannot do it.

THE ONLY COURSE

There is no other recourse but protection because it is the exchange that is responsible and the Government of India is not doing us any favour. They are only protecting us against the exchange and not against the inefficiency of the mills. The Commerce Member has settled affairs with the Japanese as far as the new duties are concerned, so it is no use going over the old ground again. What I say is that this 50 per cent duty will keep our heads above water but nothing further. If Sir Joseph expects that it will do more than that and help us to earn money he is mistaken. That is all I can say about it.

As regards the Mody-Lee pact, some Honourable Members may not be aware of the fact that Lancashire does not compete with India as regards 85 per cent. of the cotton trade. In other words, England does not send out course counts to India, I mean the 20s. and 30s. What Great Britain sends out to India are the finer counts, 40s and over, right up to 150. Those counts are very rarely made in India. Now we all know that fine counts cannot be spun out of Indian cotton. We must either use East African, for the medium counts like 40, or, in the case of the 100s and over we must use Egyptian. England is getting Egyptian and American cotton without any duty, and it fell to the lot of poor India to pay Rs. 25 per candy, which is equivalent to half an anna per pound. as duty to the Government of India, for running that cotton into the mills. In those days the duty on imported stores and machinery was nil. Only in the case of a few items it was 2 1/2 per cent. On sizing materials, chemicals and dyes it was 5 per cent. What is it to-day? On every piece of machinery that we order out to India we have to pay 10 per cent duty; on chemicals something like 30 per cent and on dyes something like 50 per cent. The Mody-Lees Pact does not touch the Indian Mill industry to the extent of 85 per cent.

Then, most of the gentlemen ask what they have to do with such a small community of millowners. Our interest must be centred on the agriculturists who form 80 to 85 per cent of the population I quite agree with them. But they must remember that this small group of millowners or mill agents employ 10 lakhs of people altogether all over India from one end to the other in the cotton mill industry. These one million workmen, you must remember, get on an average salary of Rs. 30 to 35 a month.

IF THERE ARE NO COTTON MILLS

If you take the lot of the agriculturists working in the fields they do not get more than Rs. 9, or 10 or 12 per month at the outside and that during the seasonal period and after that they get next to nothing. These are the conditions. These one million people have their families, wives and children; they all depend on that. They are quite happy and they are doing well. If the cotton mills are wiped out of the map of India, what would happen? These men will be on the road; they would be begging in the street or working in the field and so the wages of field workmen will go still lower down. The Indian Mills are consuming according to the Cotton Committee 25 lakhs bales of cotton in India. Those 25 lakhs of bales would either sown less in the land or will have to be shipped out to other parts of the world. When the buyers know that India is not going to buy 1 lb. of cotton, they will dictate their own prices and those prices would be miserable prices for the country. When all that competition is wiped off from India and not a lb. of cotton cloth is manufactured in this country, what would happen? Foreign mills, mills from Japan, Britain, Germany and other countries, will be sending out all the cloth to this country. Are they going to sell you at 4 1/2 annas a lb? No. They will say that there is no competition; there is no method to guage the price; so we shall have our full pound of flesh.

During this transition period when Japanese exchange is playing such a big factor and is ruining the industry at home, the Government should protect the industry in the best manner they possibly can so as to see that that industry is not making an undue profit on the capital invested in the industry. That is an absolutely fair way of asking for protection. If the cotton mill industry flourishes, then all the mills that are lying idle and the hundred sand thousands of spindles which are lying idle all over India will be working. They will not then be consuming 25 lakhs bales of cotton, but few lakhs more. So there will be no need to send more cotton to Japan or to England. If things prosper and new mills spring up, there will be more cotton consumed in the country itself and both the growers as well as the manufacturers will be happy in the end.

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DISPUTE OVER USE OF WELL WATER

Compromise Move Fails: Boycott Feared

POONA, April 24.

No settlement has been arrived at in regard to the dispute between caste Hindus and depressed classes in the matter of the use of water from a well, situated in Wanowri village, and acting on the advice of their leaders, the latter have refrained from taking action of any kind pending the arrival of the Collector in Poona.

Efforts at a compromise by the depressed class leaders who have asked that a special pulley be erected for them, have not succeeded in arresting the feeling against lower classes which is taking the shape of boycott. Mahomedans also use the same well, and are reported to have joined the others in opposing the lower classes. It is likely that the matter will form the subject of a civil suit, as the higher classes claim the well as their own and propose to pay back what amount the district local board has spent on it. In the meantime, no (?) notice board that the well is open to public use has been put up, though a police constable has been posted near the spot.—A. P.

H. H. the Maharajah of Sirohi opened the "Oumkar Ashram" founded by Shree Oumkarswami near Delwara Temples at Mount Abu.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from page 6.)

quirements'. . . In determining internal policy it would be a fatal 'error' to say that the 'choice' for India lies between 'Communism' and 'Fascism.' No standpoint or theory in socio-political affairs can be the last word in human wisdom. The socio-political theories and institutions of the modern nations are the product of their history, environment, and needs. They are liable to change and development just as human life is. Moreover, it should be remembered that some of the most interesting institutions of the present day are still experiments. Time must elapse before they could be declared to be successful, and, in the meantime, we should not mortgage our intellect anywhere. My own view has always been that India's task is to work out a 'synthesis' of all that is useful and good in the different movements that we see to-day. For this purpose we shall have to study with critical sympathy all the movements and experiments that are going on in Europe and America. And we would be guilty of folly if we ignore any movement or experiment because of any preconceived bias or predilection."

These are words of wisdom which deserve to be borne carefully in mind by all who pray and strive that the future of India may be happier than its recent past and present.

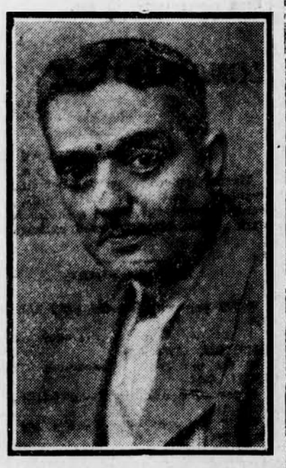
Shri Subhas Bose goes on to state "the essentials of the future Indian movement" as being (1) "a strong central government,..... (2) a strong and disciplined party controlling the entire nation.... and (3) standing for the masses as distinct from the vested interests. standing for justice for all sections of the people, for freedom from bondage of every kind, whether political, economic, or social, for the principle of equality and the destruction of all artificial barriers, whether of religion, creed, caste or wealth". In short, "a really democratic state". He does not outline his economic policy any more fully. It will be noted that items (1) and (2) are common to Bolshevism and Fascism, and that while all the parts of (3) belong to Bolshevism, some can be claimed by Fascism also, e.g., justice freedom from bondage, destruction of artificial barriers. As to the "immediate problem", his suggestion is "to transform the Indian National Congress into an organ of the masses of India,.... to bring into our fold the three radical groups in the country—youths, workers, and peasants".

It will be readily noticed that all this is largely on the lines of Russian Communism, but with significant exceptions. As all features of Communism do not appeal to Pt. Jawaharlal, So Shri B. Bose desires a 'synthesis' of all that is good and useful in the several modern movements, and is clearly of opinion that it would be a fatal error to think that India must choose between communism as a whole, on the one hand, and Fascism as a whole, on the other. We have also to remember that these two are by no means completed and closed systems as yet, but are still largely in the stage of experiment, and are modifying their methods from time to time; and that both claim, and apparently show, a large measure of success, each in its own way.

NEW "CONGRESS SOCIALIST GROUP"

Another event, significant of the direction thought is taking even within the fold of the Congress, is the formation, reported by the papers under date 3rd March, 1934, in Bombay, of "The Congress Socialist Group", which will not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement now, but has set forth a fairly full programme of aims and objects on Socialist lines. Some of these aims would, I believe, be subscribed by almost all parties; others would not be. The parts dealing with the question of private property will be dealt with later on. It is fervently to be hoped that this group will carry on educative propaganda extensively as well as intensively, but soberly and also open-mindedly, will try its best to convince others by gently worded argument and sweet reasonableness and careful facts and figures, and will also be ready to be convinced in its own turns, by similar means of errors in its own views. With a few but important modifications and additions, I believe the programme would be widely accepted as suitable for India and have a successful future.

(To Be Continued.)



At the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association at the Government House on Monday, the Governor of Bombay appointed Mr. Gordhandas Damodar, a Patron of the Association, as its Vice-President, in place of Sir Reginald Spence, Kt.

"BUY HOME-MADE" PROPAGANDA

RAWALPINDI, April 25.

The Hon. Lala Ramsaran Das opened an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in connection with the Sanatan Dharma and other conferences meeting here during Mohurrum week. In the course of his speech on the occasion he dwelt on the utter necessity and desirability of purchasing home-made things with a view to helping Indian industry.—A. P.

HOUSE-BREAKING IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, April 24.

Nervousness prevails here since several houses in the lower lane are reported to have been broken into last night. As the occupants are away at remote places owing to the prevalence of plague, details of the exact loss are not available. Since the last month several thefts have occurred although the police petrols have been strengthened. Investigation is in progress.—A. P.

Sir B. L. Mitter leaves Simla on 28th April for Colcutta where after handing over charge to Sir N. N. Sircar, the new Law Member he will proceed to Darjeeling to take over charge on 3rd May as Member of the Bengal Executive Council.—A. P.

YOUTH CONVICTED OF TRESPASS & ASSAULT

Echo Of August Riots In Thana Court

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, April 25.

An echo of an alleged rioting incident at Ghatkopar on the night of August 29 last was heard in the Court of the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, who convicted yesterday Amritlal Pitamber Trivedi, a Gujarati Hindu youth, on charges of house-trespass and assault on a watchman, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. Three other co-accused, Lakshmidas Gokuldas Thakkar, Premkunvarbai and Liladhar Gokuldas, his wife and brother respectively were acquitted by the Magistrate.

In connection with the same incident, Lakshmidas G. Thakkar, an Insurance Agent, had charged Pratapsing Suratsing, the watchman, with assault. The Magistrate, disbelieving the accused's plea of self-defence, convicted the watchman and fined him Rs. 30, or in default seven days' hard labour. The co-accused Purshottam Velji was acquitted of the charge of assault. Three others were discharged by the Magistrate before a charge was framed against the two.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 25.

A charge of criminal breach of trust to the tune of Rs. 2,000 was framed by Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana, against Dahasing Chhatrabhanji, a local Marwari money-lender, after the accused made his statement on Tuesday.

Replying to questions put by the Court, the accused stated that Ramdin Purandin, the complainant did not deposit money with him on February 17 last as alleged by the prosecution. He did not remember the date on which the ornaments were given to him by the complainant. At the latter's request the accused showed him some lands, on approval of which a price of Rs. 200 per acre was settled, and accordingly a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to him by the complainant as earnest money. A receipt was passed by him on February 18 acknowledging the amount.

The hearing was adjourned to May 9 for defence evidence.

STRIKE MOVE FAILS IN KURLA

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, April 25.

Efforts of the Bombay City Labour leaders here to make local millworkers join the strikers of Bombay have not been crowned with success. The Swadeshi and the New Mills worked on Monday and Tuesday with the full complement. To-day being Mohurram, both the mills are closed by the order of the management.

Rambhauji Master, the head jobber of the Swadeshi Mills, is said to have been assaulted by several workmen of the cloth department on Monday. He is detained in the Kurla dispensary for treatment.

It is stated that this incident has nothing to do with the strike movement.

LATE MR. ZUNZARRAO

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 25.

The Thana Municipality, passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, M.L.C., ex-President of the District Local Board and ex-Chairman of the School Board, all standing at a special meeting of the General Board yesterday evening.

BRIGHT SIDE OF 'QUAKE DISASTER

Cost Of Living Falls Considerably

RANCHI, (By Mail).

A striking instance of the brighter side of the earthquake tragedy is furnished by the statistics showing the cost of living of the working classes in the earthquake-affected towns during January last.

Though the earthquake of January 15, spelt ruin to the towns of Monghyr and Muzaffarpur, both these centres receded a fall in the cost of living. The cost of living fell by 5 points at Monghyr and by 1 point at Muzaffarpur.

As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year the cost of living was lower by 6 points at Monghyr, by 5 points at Muzaffarpur and by 2 points at Patna. The percentage of fall below the pre-war level was 13 at Muzaffarpur, 10 at Monghyr and 8 at Patna.—A.P.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BIHAR

German Journalist Talks Of Nazi Method To Volunteers

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, April 24.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee Fund till the 23rd evening totals Rs. 25,20,625.

Herr Kurp Burlow, the German journalist, who was travelling with Gandhiji in South India during the Harijan tour visited the other day the Medical Training Camp of the Central Relief Committee which was opened by Gandhiji something ago and gave the volunteers receiving training an idea of the medical training in Nazi Germany.

He complained that Indian Municipalities and Local Bodies were not keeping village roads, tanks and well clear. Herr Burlow admitted that there were many towns and villages in Europe which were worse than the Indian ones so far as sanitation and hygiene were concerned. He paid a tribute to the present Hitler regime saying that Herr Hitler was responsible for modern Germany.

The speaker further said that in Germany the Nazis were conducting health and hygiene exhibitions every year and all necessary steps were being taken to make Germany the most sanitary place. He advised the volunteers about dress and manners.

POLICEMEN OFFER SATYAGRAHA

All But Bodily Removed From Hall Of Municipal Board

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail)

An incident occurred at a meeting of the Ratnagiri Municipal Board held under the Presidency of Mr. M. H. Lalla. A police head constable in plain clothes entered and sat in the Municipal Hall in the gallery reserved for the general public. On being questioned by some members whether he had come there on duty, he replied in the affirmative.

It appears that the Municipal members considered it an insult to the respect and dignity of the Municipality to be watched and reported on by a policeman at an ordinary public meeting. The constable was therefore asked to leave the Hall, or bring a written letter from his superiors. He left, but immediately returned without a letter but explaining that he was ordered not to leave the Hall by the Office Superintendent. The President again asked him to quit; he did so, but presently returned with another constable and both took their seats in the general gallery, and, it is said, refused to move out of the Hall.

The City Magistrate, who is himself a member of the Municipal Board, explained to the constable that the President had authority to expel anyone from the hall, and that they should walk away. The constables, however stuck to their seats and ultimatesy the Board unanimously requested the President to eject them bodily from the hall to preserve the respect of the general body. The constables were repeatedly warned to leave, and eventually they were all out bodily removed from the hall.

It is understood that the President has written a letter to the District Superintendent of Police about the incident.—A. P.

Tamluk.—Mr. Rajani Kanta Pramanik, pleader, was sentenced on Monday by the Special Magistrate to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession several printed leaflets containing language calculating to incite disaffection against the police and tamper with loyalty of the soldiers.—United Press.

Careless washing
SPOILS CHILDREN'S HAIR

WHEN YOU wash children's hair be careful what you use. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It is inexpensive, each shampoo costs but a trifle.

Two or three teaspoonfuls of Mulsified is all that is required. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

C-92

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Latest Commercial News

Further Drop Of 22 Pts. In New York Cotton

BIG FALL IN LONDON SILVER AND GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY

Quiet Tone In Wheat But Linseed Better

BOMBAY, April 25

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar cross rate declined a little but the sterling franc cross rate marked a slight improvement.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton Market opened quiet and improved a little on foreign buying but thereafter witnessed a sharp decline on heavy liquidation. Nervousness was in evidence in the market on account of weakness in silver and lower Liverpool cables.

BIG FALL IN LONDON SILVER

London gold declined slightly but silver recorded a further big fall owing to poor support.

FURTHER RISE IN LINSEED

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet. Chicago wheat declined on favourable weather reports and general liquidation. Argentine linseed recorded a small further rise.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES FEATURELESS

The London Stock Exchange moved in an irregular tendency while giltedged securities were dull and featureless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 25

Previous closing rate	11.16
To-day's opening rate	11.15
Difference	—01
To-day's closing rate	10.94
Difference	—.22
Broach Expectation July	Rs. 192

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 25

Previous closing rate	5.85
To-day's opening rate	5.77
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing rate	5.78
Difference	—.07

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 25

Heavy liquidation towards the later part of the session characterised the New York cotton market to-day. Although immediately after the opening prices spurted up 6 points, this tendency was shortlived. The market grew weak with minor fluctuations for some time. Later following weakness in silver and lower Liverpool cables, nervousness was in evidence and prices rapidly declined by about 10 points.

Trading in May option commenced with a decline of 1 point at 11-15 but on foreign demand, prices suddenly improved to 11.21. At this level profit-taking was in evidence and May option declined to 11.18. Later heavy liquidation further reduced prices to 11.05.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.94 with a decline of 22 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 25

The following were the opening ranges

July (11.56/11.55) 11.34/11.32
October (11.71/11.71) 11.53/11.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 25

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5 83) 5.79
American May (5.84) 5.79
Egyptian July (7.95) 8.01
Egyptian July (7.96) 8.02

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 25
10-15 p.m.

There was no business in the cotton Brokers' Association to-day. Broach J-A fluctuated between Rs. 194/12 and Rs. 195/8 in the Mahajan Association during the day. The opening tone in New York cotton was steady.

ANGLO-ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP

LONDON, April 25.

Indications that Sgr. Suvich's mission is proceeding favourably appear in an official communique stating that conversations between Sgr. Suvich and Sir John Simon, are conducted in a most friendly and harmonious spirit and contributed to the Anglo-Italian co-operation dealing with many present world problems.—Reuter

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 25

Previous closing	5.15 1/8
To-day's opening	5.14 1/4
To-day's closing	5.13 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 25

Previous closing	5.15 1/8
To-day's opening	5.15
To-day's closing	5.14 1/16
Difference	—.01 1/16

FRANC RATE.

London, April 25

Previous closing	77.37
To-day's opening	77.37
To-day's closing	77.56
Difference	+.19

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 25

London Exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar at 5.15 which later declined to 514-1/8. Franc opened 77 37 and improved to 77.46

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.14 1/16

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 77.56

LONDON SILVER

London, April 25

There was poor support

	Last Price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/16d.	18 3/4d.
Forward	19 7/16d.	18 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

	London, April 25 Last Price	To day's Price
Gold per ounce	£6-15-11	£6-15-6 1/2

BULLION

London, April 25

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-15-11) £6-15-6 1/2
Silver (19 5/16d.) 18 3/4d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 25

3 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
4 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 25
3-30 p.m.

London	Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris	on Bombay	(5 82 3/4) 5.83 3/4
New York	on Bombay	(39.00) 38.67
Berlin	on Bombay	(0.96 1/2) 0.96 3/8
London	on Milan	(60.03) 60.12
London	on Shanghai	(1-3 7/8) 1-3 5/8
London	on Kobe	(1-2 5/32) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 25

There was not much activity in the local Bullion market and Silver opened quiet at Rs 52/15, 59/1 and 53/4 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement. Later following weak Shanghai and London advices prices declined and closed quiet at Rs. 52/7, 58/9 and 52/12.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 33/8, 33/8/9 and 33/9/6 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement and remained steady throughout the session and closed about same rates

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 25

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 51-1/4 and October 53-7/8. Prices were quoted about a penny lower.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 25

Prices on the Chicago wheat market declined on liquidation and more favourable weather reports. May was quoted at 75, July 75 and September 76. The difference in prices over yesterday's closing was about 3/8 penny.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 25

Chicago oats were fairly steady with May at 27-5/8 July 28

Rye was quoted at 45

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 25

There was a slight improvement in the Argentine linseed and prices were quoted about 5 points higher than the previous closing, May at noon recording 12.50. The undertone was quiet.

LIVERPOOL WOOL AUCTIONS

SECOND DAY

Liverpool, April 25

The following cable has been received by a prominent firm from Liverpool:—

"Wool offered 5000 bales, withdrawn 3300 bales.

Better competition. Best quality description almost March rates, others no improvement."

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 25

The following were the rates at 3 30 p m in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£240 1/2) £240 5/8 quiet
Lead (£11 9/16) £11 1/2 dull
Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/4 to £36 3/4) £36 1/4 to £36 3/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/4) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

Crop April-May (£15 3/4) £15 11/16 sellers
Dundee April (£18 1/4) unquoted.
Lightning April (£17) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/32) 6 paid and sellers
April-June (6 5/32) 6 3/32 paid and values.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 3/4) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 1/2) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 5/8) £9 5/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 7/16) £9 1/2 sellers

BUSINESS MUCH CURTAILED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

HEAVY SETTLEMENT OF THE FORTNIGHTLY ACCOUNT

Fair Business In Cocoa But Rubber Slightly Easy

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 25

On the Stock Exchange, in view of the settlement of the fortnightly account to-morrow, which is reported very heavy, business has been further curtailed. Far Eastern securities further marked down. Otherwise, price movements allround were not of much importance.

Commodities were steady but quiet, with a fair business in Cocoa. Rubber eased slightly though rumours of restriction on an early date were still current.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 25

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 25
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds were dull. In rubber shares there was a desire to secure profits after renewed activity.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 1/2) £79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/4) £103 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 7/8) £104 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 5/8) dol 10 1/2
International Holding (dol 2) dol 2
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6
Musical Industries (27-3) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (38-3) 38-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-3) 37-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (98-6) 97-6
Swedish Match (9-6) 10-4 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (51-7 1/2) 50
University Ordinary (23-0) 22-10 1/2
Ford Motors (31-3) 31-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-5 1/2
Camera 'A' (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (124-3) 124-9
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-10 1/2) 17-10 1/2
Distillers (92-6) 92-6
Bredrurd Dyers (13-9) 13-6
British Celonese (13-4 1/2) 13-4 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-6) 62-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 53-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-6) 11-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 10-0
Inter Nickels (28 0) 28-0
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 25
3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79) £78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/4) £91
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113 1/8) £113 1/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
4 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 3/8) £98 3/8
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/8) £112 1/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Dorun Tea (60-0) 60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-10 1/2) 13-9
Rio Tintos (£18 3/4) £18 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (45-6) 45-0
Rand Mines (133-1 1/2) 133-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (46-3) 45-7 1/2
Burma Oil (91-3) 90-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (9-7 1/2) 9-6
Shell Transport (50-0) 48-9
Royal Dutch (£20 1/4) £19 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 25

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges

General Motors (dol 38 5/8) dol 39
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 5/8) dol 16 1/2
U P Steel Common (dol 51 3/4) dol 51 1/2
United States Steel preference (dol 96 1/4) unquoted

JAWAHARLAL IS CHEERFUL AS EVER

Has No Complaint Of Personal Discomforts In Jail

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Mr. Upadhyaya, Private Secretary to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came down to Calcutta last weekend in view of the disquiting press reports that the extreme heat of Calcutta was telling upon the health of Panditji.

Mr. Upadhyaya had an interview with Panditji at the Alipur Central Jail. He informs the United Press that Panditji looks cheerful as ever and was not inclined to complain of personal discomforts. So far as he could gather, the absence of Newspapers is keenly felt by Panditji. It is understood that only the "Overseas" edition of the "Statesman" is occasionally supplied to him.

Panditji gave a list of books he wanted to read but the Jail authorities selected only a few out of that list as fit to be supplied to him.—United Press.

WIGHTMAN CUP PLAYERS

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, April 25.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has named the following Wightman Cup players: Jacobs, Playing Captain, Alice Marble, Sarah Palfrey, Josephine Cruickshank, Carolyn Babcock.—

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot performed the inaugural ceremony of Sir Lakhajiraj Memorial Hall completed at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 on Saturday evening.

C. P. GOVT. AND TEXTILE INQUIRY

Director Of Industries Addresses Important Questionnaire To Unions

NAGPUR, April 25.

In connection with the decision of the C. P. Government to undertake an enquiry into the conditions of the textile industry in the province with particular reference to the problem of wage cuts, it is understood that the following questionnaire has been addressed by the Director of Industries to various textile unions and it is expected that replies will be received by May 21 at the latest.

Whether any increases or decreases have taken place in the rates of wages of operatives in cotton mills since January 1, 1926, and if so the extent of increase or decrease. Specific instances, where cuts direct or indirect have been made along with reasons given for effecting cuts.

Have the mills introduced any schemes with a view to increasing efficiency of plant or operatives? Details of such schemes and their effect on wage rates, employment and the conditions of work of operatives.

Information as to whether there has been an increase or decrease in the number of workmen employed in various mills since January 1, 1926.

Whether it is true that much surplus labour was available for working in the cotton mills? An estimate of the volume and the character of unemployment prevailing among the textile workers.

Information regarding changes, if any, in the hours of work of textile workers since January 1926 with specific instances.—A. P.

4 KILLED IN THUNDERSTORM

Scores Of Trees Uprooted At Muzaffarpur

MUZAFFARPUR, April 25.

Four persons were killed and considerable damage to property caused by severe thunderstorms accompanied by hail and rain which occurred yesterday evening.

The godown and compound walls of the Upper Jumma Swadeshi Sugar Mills, Mansurpur, collapsed, the water tank was was blown off and two persons were killed. Scores of trees uprooted blocking traffic and killing two other people.

The centre of disturbance was confined to about 6 furlongs on the Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Road. —A. P.

FINAL ACCEPTORS FOR 2,000 GUINEAS

LONDON, April 25.

The following are Final Acceptors for Two Thousand Guineas:—

Bright Bird, Valerius, Chittagong, Haytime, Medieval Knight, Colombo, Blazonry, Badruddin, Umidwar, Fleetfoot, Flamenco, Easton, Pride of the Chilterns, Woodhouse.

FOR 1000 GUINEAS.

The following are Final Acceptors for One Thousand Guineas:—Campanula, Spend a Penny, Filastic, Tetrapylon, Light Brocade, Foxcroft, Kilmurry, Meadow Rhy, Playful, Mrs. Rustom, Honey Buzzard, Miss Tor.—Reuter's Special.

"W.P." IS MIXTURE OF MEDIEVALISM

Mahasabha President Condemns Scheme And Warns Swarajists

LAHORE, April 25.

"The idea of a responsible Government as forecast in the White Paper is a mixture of mediaeval institutions that will make India a vast continent of warring creeds in every city and in every province," said Bhai Parmanand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, interviewed on the Communal Award and the White Paper.

The constitution outlined in the White Paper is so undemocratic and anti-national that even if all the rights of the Indians were conceded to, it would only bring a greater harm to the country. The Communal Award dealt with the composition of a Federal Assembly and the White Paper dealt with its function. Hence the attack should be aimed, he continued, against both the White Paper and the Communal Award. When the whole structure was so fundamentally vicious, it was immaterial as to what functions or rights it possessed.

MAHASABHA & SWARAJISTS.

What the Hindus were concerned with here was with the main question of composition of the Federal Assembly. He, therefore, hoped that the Swaraj Party would protest unreservedly against both the White Paper and the Communal Award.

Continuing he said if the Swaraj Party made agitation against the Communal Award then the Hindu Mahasabha would join hands with them, otherwise the Mahasabha would fight the ensuing elections when and where it was necessary.

UNITY MOVE FUTILE!

Any further attempt on the part of the Swaraj Party for settlement of the communal question could not, in his opinion, but produce another evil because so far as the Muslim community was concerned, with the exception of only a few whose names could be counted on finger's end, the entire Muslim community would support the White Paper which had pampered them so much. Hence it would be too much to expect the Muslims as a community to join hands with the Hindus on this question.

"BAIT TO MUSLIMS."

Referring to the question of allocation of seats in the Central Legislature and separation of Sind, Bhaiji said that the announcement made by Sir Samuel Hoare on these two matters two days after the conclusion of the Allahabad Conference, when the Hindus and Muslims had come to some agreement, was purely a bait given to the Muslims to wean them over from the Hindus.

SEATS IN CENTRE.

Alluding to the constitutional point involved in the announcement he said the question of allocation of seats in the central legislature was not brought before any Round Table Conference, nor was it referred to the British Government for settlement and, therefore, it could not be tackled by the Secretary of State for India in the manner he had done. What was referred to by the British Premier (not Secretary of State) was the settlement of the question of the communal electorate only.

The question of the separation of Sind, he continued, was still under consideration when it was decided by the Secretary of State for India by a single stroke of the pen. These two points could never be a part of the Communal Award.—United Press.

NEW ALPHABETS IN BARODA STATE.

An extraordinary meeting of the Anjuman-i-Mo'Yarul Adab was held at the rooms of Dr. M. S. Mehr, under the presidentship of Seth Abubakar Mohammad Abba Jumma Sahib Musavvir, to discuss the new alphabets prepared by Mr. Alma Latifi and proposed to be introduced in the Baroda State.

Resolutions protesting against the introduction of the new alphabet and inviting the attention of all patrons of Urdu were passed at the meeting A resolution was also passed to convene a public meeting under the auspices of the Anjuman.

BRIDEGROOM STRUCK DUMB

Joao dos Santos Amado has lost his power of speech since he won his wife.

He got up during the wedding breakfast to make the usual speech and found himself unable to utter a syllable.

Doctors cannot account for the phenomenon. In spite of all their treatment Joao dos Santos Amado is still speechless.

ON THE SCREEN TO-DAY

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6-15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-00
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Punjab Mail	13-15
Nagpur Express	14-40
Poona Fast Passenger	16-00
Poona Express	19-10
Allahabad Express	20-45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Poona Fast Passenger	12-00
Madras Express	13-45
Poona Mail	15-30
Punjab Mail	16-43
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17-25
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21-15
Nagpur Express	21-30
Madras Mail	22-00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	22-45

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5-55
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6-00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6-45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7-59
No.	Up Frontier Mail	8-55
No. 14	Up Frontier Mail	9-05
No. 12	Up Passenger	14-50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20-55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8-45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8-55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13-35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20-25
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	20-40
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21-40
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22-00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22-15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Homeward Passengers 9-05

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

Muharrum Clash In Barrackpore

CALCUTTA, April 25.

A report from Barrackpore, about twenty miles from Calcutta, says that some disturbance took place in the locality called Garulia in connection with the last day' ceremony of Muharrum.

It appears when a procession of the Moslems was returning after immersing the 'tazias,' several Hindu labourers jeered at them. Hot words were exchanged between the two parties which soon developed into a clash in which stone-throwing was resorted to by the opposite groups resulting in minor injuries being sustained by several members of both the parties.

Armed police soon arrived on the scene and quiet was restored. —United Press.

MOHURRUM ENDS PEACEFULLY

The Mohurrum in Bombay ended without incident on Wednesday. Majlies were held in different parts of the city where preachers were invited to preach sermons suitable to the occasion. Muslims who wanted to see the immersion of the Tazias went to Thana or Bandra

BEST 10 MILE RUNNERS

Jack Ryder, Boston college track coach, answers the querry; "Whom would you place in a 'first ten' among the great mile runners of all time?" as follows: Luigi Beccali, Jack Lovelock, Paavo Nurmi, Bill Bonthron, George Tincler, Joie Ray, Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke, Lloyd Hahn, and Leo Lermond.

TO-NIGHT

GRACIOUS, VIVACIOUS AND GAY

LILIAN HARVEY

singing her way through a Royal romance in

MY LIPS BETRAY

with

JOHN BOLES
EL BRENDEL

at

ROXY

To-night 6-30 & 10 p.m.

American Cotton Market

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 24.

May 1934	11.16
July 1934	11.32
October 1934	11.50
December 1934	11.60
January 1935	11.63
Middling Spot	11.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 24.

May 1934	11.19
July 1934	11.33
October 1934	11.47
Middling Spot	11.34

NEW YORK.
New York, April 24

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	—
July 1934	11.57
October 1934	11.72
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.37
July 1934	11.51
October 1934	11.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 24.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 24.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
April 1934		5.85
May 1934		5.85
June 1934		5.85
July 1934		5.85
August 1934	5.81	5.83
September 1934		5.81
October 1934	5.76	5.79
November 1934		5.78
December 1934		5.78
January 1935		5.78
February 1935		5.78
March 1935		5.79
April 1935		5.78
Middling Spot		6.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 24.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
May 1934	8.03
July 1934	8.05
October 1934	8.00
November 1934	8.00
December 1934	7.99
January 1935	7.99
F G. F. Spot	8.15

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 24.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.64
Fine (Good Staple)	4.79
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.94
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.59
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.74
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.89
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.39
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
Superfine	3.69

SEEDS.
London, April 24.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-8-9.

LINSEED.
London, April 24.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton April/May sellers £11-7-6.

Linseed La Plata, c. i. f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £9-12-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £11-10-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, April 24.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India	48-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	79-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-1/4

LONDON METALS.
London, April 24

	£
Copper Braziers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	37-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	240-1/2

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 24.

Silver,—Buyers holding off.	
Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19.7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 24

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 24.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.05
Amsterdam	7.54-3/4
Brussels	21.82
Madrid	36.34
Milan	60.00
Berne	15.76-1/2
Paris	77.37
Prague	122.87
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	5.15-1/8

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 24.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers £18/6

Linseed Oils Naked London, per wt. May/Aug. sellers £18/9

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 24

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. 5-31/32 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 24.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, April/May sellers 18/1-1/2

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, April/May sellers 18/1-1/2

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April/May sellers 21/9

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York April 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot, 10-1/8.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.

Bombay, April 24.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi.—	
Textile Per lb.	0 7 9
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	0 7 0
A. D. S. Group	0 6 9
Sassoon	0 6 9
Century	0 6 9
Toya Poda.	0 7 3
Great Colaba	0 7 3
Long Cloth (full weight 34-40 In.)	
Century 6404 8705	0 10 6
Century 9½-9¾	0 9 10½
Madari Brand	0 9 7½
Pehlad	0 10 3
Crown Mill	0 10 3
Daud Saheb	0 9 10½
Long Cloth (Light Weight) No. 5202-5303	
Western	0 10 7½
Long Cloth X Quality.—	
Barsi Mill	0 9 3
Apollo	0 10 0
Century	0 10 0
Jam	0 9 9
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	0 10 0
Textile	0 10 7½
Sp. g	0 10 3
Swan Finlay	0 10 3
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 9 9
Spring (Merchant)	0 9 10½
Century (Bugle)	0 9 7½
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 9 6
Pehlad Siwala	0 9 6
Hindustan (Tiger)	0 9 6
Poona Mill	0 9 3
Tijuri	0 9 6
Sundri	0 9 6
Jubili	0 9 0
High Class Long Cloth.—	
Alexandra 548	7 10 0
Alexandra 541	7 2 0
Poona 1403	6 13 0
City 8080	7 8 0
City 7070	7 0 0
Long Cloth Vegetable.—	
Apollo	0 9 0
Century	0 9 1½
Spring	0 9 3
Moon	0 8 9
Kurla	0 8 4½
Union	0 8 9
Suryodaya	0 8 6
Salita Per lb.	
1215 Manchester	0 8 6
1215 Kalyan	0 8 1½
1215 Pearl	0 0 0
1215 Sassoon	0 8 1½
Dhooties 7—8—9 Yards. Per lb.	
Spring Mill (Balance)	0 11 0
Crown	0 11 0
Hindustan	0 0 0
Barsi	0 9 3
Dhooties 10 Yards.—	
Spring Mill (Balance)	0 10 6
Hindustan	0 0 0
Barsi	0 8 10½
Mun	0 0 0
Crown 4310	0 10 9
Crown Naksha	0 10 9
Gin Coloured. Per Piece.	
B 1515 Ratilal	8 0 0
1415 Ratilal	7 4 0
779 (Balance) and 4141 Balance	9 2 0
1579 M.B.W. Century	9 0 0
Dhooti Mahin 44x10.—	
119 Hirji	0 13 9
2142 Western	0 11 9
Dhooti Poona	0 14 0
Lepad Big Size.— Per Lb.	
Crown	0 9 9
Century	0 9 9
Spring	0 10 0
Tex	0 10 0
Hindustan	0 0 0
Daud	0 9 6
Rechal	0 9 9
Western	0 9 6
Union	0 0 0
Moon	0 9 6
Kurla Mill	0 9 3
Apollo	0 9 9
Jam Mill	0 9 3
Jacob	0 9 9
Lepad Small Size.— Per Piece.	
Century	0 9 3
Balance	0 9 6
Tex	0 9 6
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14.— Per Lb.	
Balance	0 11 6
Pehlad	0 0 0
1244 India	1 15 0
1344 Keshri	1 15 6
5250 I. Keshri	2 5 6
8712 Gold	0 10 6
8712 Satya Mill	0 10 6
9312 Sassoon	1 15 0
Crown 6585	0 12 0
8712 Swan Finlay	0 12 0

POSTAL RUNNER ARRESTED

BARODA, April 24.

The Navsari police have been successful in arresting the postal runner of the Navsari Post Office, who, while carrying a large mail bag containing several insured articles and registered letters together with a cash of over Rs. 1,000 for money orders, had disappeared. Most of the cash was found on his person. He has been detained in custody pending trial.—United Press.

REACTION OF MILL STRIKE

UNCERTAIN FUTURE OF YARN MARKET

Bombay, April 25

Since our last report Yarn market has continued to remain dull and featureless throughout the past week whereas prices have fluctuated within a very narrow ranee. Enquiries from almost all important consuming districts have fallen off during the week particularly in Indian yarns, mostly due to rather easy and uncertain tendency in the prices of raw material. There has been thus no improvement in demand for Indian yarns from any of the important consuming districts and it is, therefore, not surprising that dealers and consumers in the local market as well as in the upcountry markets do not feel inclined to make any purchases in bulk at the present moment. It is further reported that the handloom weavers are not yet able to realise anything like living wages out of the cloth which they produce from cotton yarns purchased at the present level of prices and, therefore, some of the weavers have been found trying to take to other lines. The important event during the week has been the Labour Strike in Bombay which has started from Monday the 23rd instant, as a result of which few of the local mills have been entirely closed whereas others are partially affected. It is generally believed that the Labour Strike will fizzle but in the course of the next few days on account of the unfavourable opportunity and also due to lack of organization amongst the Labour. Cotton prices have also been showing somewhat easier tendency since a few days and reports from New York are not at all encouraging. In the midst of all these uncertain circumstances it is but natural that the offtake in the local market has been very poor and reports from consuming districts have also been not satisfactory. The future course of the market is therefore uncertain and the tendency is rather ea..

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been no change to report in this class of yarns where business is practically small and negligible. Fresh forward business has not been reported during the week.

JAPANESE YARNS

Good turnover has been reported in this class of yarns during the week particularly in mercerised yarns where owing to small stocks prices have further increased. Imprt houses have been quoting somewhat higher prices and arrivals are limited with the result that stocks are getting lower and lower. In case of single cotton yarns 40s and others as well as in case of twofold yarns, prices have remained practically unchanged with only limited turnover. Sampin have been fluctuating in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained practically unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS

There has been no change in the rates of the syndicate during the week. Sales of syndicate goods, however, have been very restricted owing to much higher prices as compared with the Japanese yarns. There have been increased enquiries in Japanese yarns particularly for ready probably due to increase in duty which is expected to be in force very shortly and prices for ready goods therefore have remained very steady. As regards forward positions import houses are reported to have been quoting somewhat higher prices but no business of importance has been reported on account of the uncertainty regarding the future trend of the market. The undertone remains very steady for Japanese yarns whereas in case of Syndicate qualities the sales continue to remain very poor

INDIAN YARNS

Owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming districts prices have remained slightly easy in almost all kinds of Indian yarns. Some of the local mills are inclined to make further sales of their yarns for ready and forward deliveries but dealers are not coming forward to make any purchases in bulk on account of the uncertainty regarding the future course of the market. Besides, the Labour Strike has been engaging the attention of the trade at present and naturally no business of importance has been possible during the week. As regards up-country mills it is reported that they have been making fairly satisfactory sales of their yarns. The undertone continues to remain quiet and featureless.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 25

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/10; Lowest Rs. 24/9; Closing Rs. 24/15

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/7; Lowest Rs. 25/6/6; Closing Rs. 25/11/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs 20/2; Closing Rs. 29/8

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 21/4; Highest Rs. 21/11; Closing Rs. 21/10/6

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 25th day of April 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality

(B.T.)	Apl May 1933-34	July-Aug 1934 Vaidas
10-30 Rs.	193/8	195
12-30 Rs.	193/8	195
2-30 Rs.	193/12	195/4
Highest	193/12	195/4
Lowest	193/4	194/12
	April-May	July-Aug.

Our bazar was closed to-day on account of Muslim's "Moharam" holiday.

SPOT RATES

Superfine 201
Fine 198
Fully Good 196
Good 194

Mr. Rambhaji Sakharam a head jobber in the Kurla Swadeshi Mills was severely assaulted on Monday in the Mill premises at about 9-30 p.m. He was immediately removed to the Kurla Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

Deep, restful slumber for those who take

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 every night

Sleep is Nature's finest restorative; for during sleep your body and brain are rested. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 has a doubly beneficial action. First, it induces deep, sound sleep; and secondly, it assists your body and brain to recuperate more thoroughly by its extra nourishment.

Four of the most valuable foods in the world are blended in Fry's. 4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors. Be sure that you and all your family take Fry's 4 Foods in 1 every night. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself. You will like the rich chocolate flavour.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT-MILK-COCOA-LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND :

Stockists :— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani Rd., KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jump In Gourepore Shares

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Jute:—The hessian market was less active this week; and the prices were easier. Nine porter hessian opening about 9/13 closed at 9/10 touching 9/9. The raw material though closed quiet ruled steady throughout considering last weeks prices. The highest price of the week being 31 and the lowest 29/12 at the close, states Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co.,.

In the Share Market the volume of business in the investment stocks was very poor and dullness prevailed. However, in the middle part of the week Rs. 20 the news about Rs. 20 dividend of Gourepore afforded some stimulant the effect of which was almost nullified towards the close by 1/2 dividend of Howrah which was much below expectation

The speculative scrips of Howrah and Clive opened at 57/4 and 33/4 and advancing to 57/10 and 33/6 dropped to 55/12 and 32 to close at 56/8 and 32/4 respectively National touching 27/2 closed at 26/8.

Among higher denominations the business was limited to few scrips only Gourepore on higher dividend marked a sharp jump of Rs. 25 in an hour's time from 450 to 475 to close at 465. Auckland touching 224 temperorily improved to 229 but closed at 224, Anglo India hour's advanced from 390 to 397 to close at 384, Delta having been done at 386 closed at 378, Belvedere were quoted at 405 and New Central at 400 Naihati were reported at 437, Union were done at 470, Barnagore and Bally were quoted round 154 and 185 respectively, Champdany had sellers at 160 Orient and Cheviot were quoted round 223 and 230 respectively. Standard were done at 363. Kamarhatty opening 560 dropped at 552 and closed at 556.

In the small priced shares Hukumchand were done at 15 Birla were quoted at 11/10, Nuddea had buyers at 32/12. Presidency had sellers at 6 Adamjee were steady round 11 Reliance were done at 78/8.

The market closed steady. We think it advisable to go in for good investment stocks on a further small decline which is quite probable under the present circumstances

DIVIDENDS.

Gourepore 20, Howrah 1/12, Reliance 2/8, Khardah 10, Anglo India 12/8, Bally 5 Birla 0/4

COAL.

There was not much doing in this season. Amalgamated were done upto 17/12 but closed at 17/8, Pench Valley marked a rise upto 38/8, Bokaro and Ramghur were quoted at 8, South Karanpura were done at 4/8. Burrakur were in the region of 13/10, Equitable were quoted at 21, Union were done at 10/12, Bengal touching 238 were quoted at 234.

COTTON.

In this section Bengal Nagpur were done at 18 Kesoram had sellers at 3/13. Dunbar were reported at 109.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the engineering group Indian Iron and Steel were done upto 7/13 but closed at 7/6 due to profit taking. Bengal Iron improved to 5/1 and closed steady at 4/12. Burn marked a rise of about 8 points at 238. Indian Standard wagon were steady at 55/12. Marshalls were done at 1/12. Arthur Butled have further improved to 11/12. Kumardhubi were quoted at 3/11.

In the sugar shares there was a little easier feeling. Cawnpore were quoted round 31, Champaran were reported at 21/12, Samastipur had sellers at 10. New Savan were little steady at 13/4. Murree Brewery has lost about 8 points, at 182, Carew have marked a rise of about a rupee at 18/4. Ryam had sellers at 35 from 37. Among others Midnapore were a prominant feature at 73, British India Corporation ordinary were in demand at 1/10. Triton Insurance were done at 199 Assam Saw had buyers at 0/1. Indian Galvanising came to business at 8/12, Ganges Rope marked a good rise at 300 Bengal Telephone (old) were done at 17, Upper Ganges at 11, Benares Electric at 12/4, and Bengal Chemical were done at 265.

"STOP THIS UNFAIR COMPETITION"

Arcot Groundnut Oil Producers Suggest Counter Taxes To Prevent "Disaster"

In the course of a memorial submitted to the Government of India, the groundnut oil producers of South Arcot say:—

We beg to invite your attention to the growing menace of a new form of competition by the Nizam State in this field of an essentially British Indian Industry and the imminent danger it is in, at the present moment, of being completely smothered out of existence if your Government fails in time to realise the possibilities of a commercial disaster that its unchecked career may bring about. The District of South Arcot has depended for its commercial importance nod for more than a generation on the trade in groundnuts, groundnut cake and oil. In the days before the Great War from the down coast ports very nearly four lakhs of tons of groundnuts and several thousands tons of groundnut cake were annually exported to the Continental ports; and at the same time a brisk and highly profitable trade in groundnut oil was carried on with various northern centres i.e., Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay, Rangoon etc., the export from this presidency amounting to about a lakh of tons of oil per year. With the post war period set in a depression in the general level of prices for the different commodities, and the continued downward march was greatly accelerated, in the past two years, by the world wide depression in the prices of even commercial crops, till in the present year the prices for the different articles have touched a new record low level.

A VAIN HOPE.

As a method of internal economy in the trade, some at least of the more important among those engaged in the oil industry organised production on factory lines with the help of modern machinery. Though this move in itself did not greatly relieve the situation, they had least the consoling hope that if and when the veil of depression came to be lifted, they will derive the full advantages of this new organisation. It looks now as if even this hope will prove to be only a mental deception. The State of H. E. H. the Nizam which produces annually about forty lakhs of bags of groundnuts, has, in the interest of the industrial development of its own people, afforded a measure of bounty to the oil?industry in its own territory. The actual state protection granted, directly works out the ruin of the British Indian industry. The huge production that the whole state now accounts for, has in the past been sustained by the demand from the British Indian xporters to the Continent. Since recently, however, a free outlet for the commodity from the State has been prevented by the imposition of an export duty. This measure has had the desired effect. The practical effect of s simple and seemingly innocuous measure has been to effectively throttle the British Indian industry. The level of price for groundnuts as such, in the Nizam's state being Rs. 8—3—0 per ton lower than in British India, the state oil industry which enjoys free export facilities gets a direct benefit of Rs. 21—0—0 per ton and it is able, with such a huge margin, to compete to the extent of totally displacing the British Indian product in the market. If this competition is allowed free play for but a year, the groundnut oil-industry, in the Presidency of Madras, will become extinct, or if it wishes to survive it may be shifted to the state in question in order that it may likewise enjoy the privilege of being within the tariff wall. This latter contingency, which is as much real as the former, is, we are sure, a matter for anxious consideration by your Government, as, in the event of its coming true, a not inconsiderable depletion of revenue to the Provincial and Central Exchequer will occur at the same time as the commercial prosperity of a large section of the people of this Presidency will be jeopardised.

THE PANACEA.

We would suggest the following means through which the protection needed can be secured. It may be possible by an arrangement with that state to procure:—(1) The abolition by the Nizam's Government of the existing duty on groundnuts exported to British India from that State. (2) or, as an alternative, the imposition of a corresponding duty on oil exported from the state to British Indian territory. If the Nizam's Government cannot be persuaded to agree to either of the above. (3) the imposition by the Indian Government of a protective duty of a corresponding amount on oil imported into British India from that state.

SALARY CUTS TO STAY

Rangoon Corporation Adopts Retrenchment Report

RANGOON, April 24.

The following recommendations in the interim report of the Retrenchment Committee of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation to-day were unanimously passed with three members remaining neutral.

The Committee recommended that all the permanent incumbents drawing salaries between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,500 should continue to be subject to a 10 per cent temporary emergency cut or any other cut which the Corporation might find necessary from time to time. The present permanent incumbents drawing salaries of more than Rs. 1,500 should be subjected to a 12 1/2 per cent cut or to such other temporary cut as it might find necessary to impose from time to time.

Earlier on a motion from the Chair the Corporation recorded a condolence motion regretting the death of Chan Khine who was a councillor for six years.

Mr. Jehangir Munshi highly complimented U. Ba Pe on his being appointed a Minister. U Ba Pe has resigned his membership of the Corporation since his appointment. In the course of his speech Mr. Munshi said that so long as Burma could produce men of ability and patriotism like U Ba Pe Burma had a bright future.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 26 1934

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 PROMULGATED

Serious Clash Between Strikers & Police

POLICE COMMISSIONER HIT WITH STONES

Labour Leaders Receive Lathi Blows

RESTRICTIONS ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

The Police Commissioner of Bombay and Deputy Commissioner Wilkins were hit by stones, five constables were injured as a result of stone throwing, several labour leaders received blows and nearly a dozen strikers were injured in lathi charges following a serious clash between the police and strikers which occurred at Jakeria Bunder Road, Sewree, on Wednesday morning.

In the course of the disturbance the rowdy element among the strikers is stated to have looted two shops. When the combatants retired from the scene of battle the entire road was seen to be strewn with stones.

50,000 WORKERS JOIN STRIKE

These exciting events occurred as a sequel to the police action in preventing a procession of workers from marching through the Kalachowki area where some of the mills are working.

The strikers who numbered about a thousand strong were marching from Naigaum in the direction of Kalachowki when they were held up by the police.

The leaders of the procession Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Mr. Joglekar, Mr. Karnik and others refused to obey the police orders to disperse.

The police resorted to force in dispersing the strikers and the latter retaliated by stone throwing.

For a few minutes the place was converted into a battle field, the police charging on the crowds and the strikers replying with a fussilade of stones.

In the course of the engagement Mr. Smith, the Police Commissioner of Bombay, was hit by two stones, one of which struck his hat and the other the shoulder, but he escaped injuries.

Deputy Commissioner Wilkins had a similar experience and a stone brushed past his dress, leaving a mark.

There were casualities on the side of the strikers also. The labour leaders who headed the procession including Mr. Deshpande, Mr. More, Mr. Kale, Mr. Karnik and Mr. Joglekar received lathi blows, while nearly a dozen workers received injuries in the police charges.

One of the strikers was injured by a bayonet, his name being Maruti Krishna.

In view of the gravity of the strike situation the Police Commissioner of Bombay has requisitioned police from the Districts to reinforce the city forces. Two lorry loads of district police were seen at the Police Headquarters on Wednesday.

The ranks of the strikers are swelling, five more mills having joined the strike bringing the total number of strikers to over 50,000.

Earlier there was another clash between the police and the strikers at Lalbaug near the Digvijay mills. At the conclusion of a meeting held on the Lalbaug Maidan the workers formed themselves into a procession headed by Mr. Patkar and Mr. Rambitkar and marched in the direction of Kalachowki.

The procession was held up in front of the Digvijay mills and as the order to disperse was not heeded the police charged on the crowds. The strikers resorted to stone throwing.

After repeated lathi charges the strikers dispersed. Three policemen and nearly half a dozen workers received injuries in the scuffle. A striker named Gulab Khan received severe injuries in police charges.

As a sequel to stone throwing the police raided the room of the Young Workers' League at Jafferabad House at Lalbaug as the police suspected that some of the stones came from the direction of building. As nothing suspicious was found in the room the police left the building.

Mr. S. G. Sirdesai who was one of the leaders of the Lalbaug procession was put under arrest for a second time by the police. It will be remembered that he was arrested on Tuesday for leading a procession and released on a bail.

Another arrest in the mill area on Wednesday was that of Mr. D. S. Vaidya at Naigaum. At the time of the arrest Mr. Vaidya it appears was distributing propaganda leaflets to workers. The police are said to have snatched away the leaflets.

A big workers' demonstration is to come off on Wednesday evening opposite the Dawood Sassoon Mills, Ghorpadeo.

WORKMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH

Two Killed And Three Injured In Wall Collapse In Indore

INDORE, April 25.

Two labourers were killed and three including a woman worker, seriously injured when the wall of the house they were working on, suddenly collapsed at Chanderi. The house was under repairs.

Two labourers were buried under the debris which when removed showed that the death must have been almost instantaneous.

Others who were injured have been removed to the hospital where they are lying in precarious condition.—United Press.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144

Restrictions On Meetings And Processions

Sir H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, has issued the following order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

To all members of the public frequenting of visiting the following Municipal Wards of the City of Bombay, namely, D. E. F. and G Whereas it has been made to appear to me that as the result of a dispute between the employers and workers in the textile industry in the City of Bombay there is serious unrest and disturbance among the said workers and obstruction, injury and annoyance have been caused to persons lawfully employed and whereas there is danger of disturbance of the public tranquility or of riot or affray and the likelihood of obstruction annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed, now therefore in the exercise of powers vested in me under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, I, Sir Hormazdyar Dastur, Kt. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, direct that all persons frequenting or visiting the following Municipal Wards of the City of Bombay, namely, D, E, F and G shall abstain from collecting organising forming or taking part in any meeting or assembly in any place or street in the said wards except in the following places, namely,

Lalbaug Maidan.—On the open plot of ground situated in the triangular plot of land bounded by Parel Road, Parel Chawl Road and Arthur Road known as the Tulsirampada or Lalbaug Maidan.

Ganesh Maidan.—On the Municipal Playground situated between Suparibaug Road and Parel Government House Gate Road known as Ganesh Maidan.

Kamgar Maidan.—On the Municipal Playground opposite the K. E. M. Hospital commonly known situated at Sewri belonging to as Kamgar Maidan.

Sewri—On the open plot of land Khemji Vishram bounded on the east by Khemji Vishram Chawl, on the south by Finlay and Company's godowns, on the north by Bhikoo Mali's Chawl and on the west by Tokersey's Chawl and the Swan Mill compound.

Nagu Sayaji's Wadi.—On the open plot of land situated on New Parbhadevi Road known as Nagu Sayaji's Wadi.

Madanpura Kalapani.—On the open plot of ground on Ripon Road at the corner of Tank Pakadi Street.

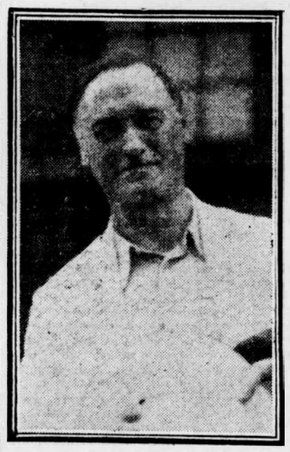
The order further says, that all persons frequenting or visiting the following Municipal Wards of the City of Bombay; D E F and G. shall abstain from collecting organising, forming or taking part in any procession in any street or public place in the said wards except in the following streets: New Parbhadevi Road from Nagu Sayaji's Wadi to Elphinstone Road, Elphinstone Road to Old Government House (Haffkine Institute), Parel Government House Gate Road, Arthur Road to its junction with DeLisle Road, DeDLisle Road South to its junction with Haines Road along Tank Pakhadi Street and Road through Parel village from Parel Government House Gate Road to the new road which leads from Parel Tank Road to Sewri New Road.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT FOR BOMBAY STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, April 25.

In the course of a statement on the General Strike of Textile Workers now gonig in Bombay Mr. S. K. Pramanik, the Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress urge all Trade Unions and sister organisations throughout the country irrespective of party and colour to present a United front on this common issue, and call mass meetings of workers to explain the strike situation.

He also appeals to them to contribute their mite to the Strike Fund.—United Press.



Mr. Pierre Ceresole, a Swiss engineer, who has assisted in reconstruction work in cases of calamities in many parts of the world, arrived on Wednesday morning by the Italian boat and will proceed direct to Bihar for relief and reconstruction work.

MAN WHO HATES WAR

Great Humanist Arrives In Bombay To Tour 'Quake Area

Dr. Pierre Ceresole, who left Venice on the 13th instant for India, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and proposes to visit Earthquake area very soon. The following life-sketch of the Doctor will be found interesting:—

Dr. Pierre Ceresole is not only an engineer but also has a great deal of experience in other spheres.

Of one of the ruling class in Switzerland, his father of Cabinet rank, the younger son of a militrist family, he found himself faced with a great challenge in the day of the Great War

His brother, Colonal Ceresole took it for granted, as most other Europeans did, that to join the Army was a necessary and natural action for whoever loved his country.

Pierre saw that for him to kill one's fellows would be an immoral anti-social and unchristian act. He refused to render the nannal period of conscript service in the Army which is obligatory for male citizens in Switzerland.

He was courtmartialed, imprisoned, and set free after a few days. This act of his roused many of the youths of the country to face the folly and wickedness of war, and to devise better ways of serving their country than by preparing to kill citizens of another They formed a branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a society founded at Cambridge in December, 1914, which practises non-violence and Satyagraha in the name of Christ.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP.

Pierre Ceresole became the first Secretary of the "International Fellowship of Reconciliation' whose headquarters were then in Switzerland, But he is more keen on acting, on doing things than on organising, writing or talking. Faith, creeds and aspirations are of no use except when embodied in the acts of everyday life. So he called upon like-minded young men in every nation to offer the strength of their limbs and their disciplined lives to constructive work. He formed them into an International Service Civile, a voluntary army which operates each year in any distressed area of Europe which claims their help. It would be impossible to exaggerate the value of this group working together in 1920 to rebuild one of the ruined villages in the devastated region of Northern France. Of the dozen or so volunteers one or two were ex-enemies.

Pierre Ceresole believes in political action also. It seemed to him waste of time energy and money that year after year the same young men should be forced into army, refuse service, be sent to gaol, be released after a month and then take up work in the Voluntary Army of Service. So he prepared a bill and got friends to present it to the Swiss Parliament recognising service in the International Army of Reconstruction, as equally important to the State as Military Service.

Year after year he has worked among members of Parliament in Switzerland with a view to getting his measure passed. In 1931 he had been successful in gaining support of 26 per cent of the members.

When the Peace Army was formed in England in 1932. Pierre Cresole was one of the most enthusiastic recruits.

STRICTURES PASSED ON MAGISTRATE

Bar Association Considers Him Unfit To Hold Responsible Position

JUBBULPORE, April 25.

"In the opinion of this (the Bar Association, Jubbulpore) Mr. R. P. Bajpai, Magistrate, 2nd class, Patan is not fit to hold any responsible position under Government" was a stricture passed at a meeting of the Bar Association, Jubbulpore, held at the Bar Library here under the presidentship of Mr. P. C. Dutt, Barrister-at-Law.

SERIOUS OBJECTION

The meeting was a sequel to a remark made in the application for a transfer from his court of a case pending before Mr. Bajpai, and the meeting resolved, "that the Bar Association takes serious objection to the uncalled for, and very insulting language used by Mr. R. P. Bajpai, Magistrate, 2nd Class, Patna, in his report to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jubbulpore, on a transfer application, to the effect that 'pleaders sell for Rs. 2 or even less these days' and draws the attention of the District Magistrate, Jubbulpore to this remark, with a view to taking such action as he may deem necessary.

GREAT INDIGNATION

A copy of the resolution was also sent to the Commissioner, Jubbulpore, and the Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government, Nagpur, for information. The incident has aroused great indignation among local lawyers. In the case under review the defendant, Noor Khan had asked for a transfer from the court of Mr. Bajpai, one of Noor Khan's pleas for a transfer was that the prosecution had 'maliciously' briefed the services of all the three lawyers at Patan, which necessitated Noor Khan engaging counsel for his defence from Jubbulpore, which, he represented, he was financially unable to do.

It was in this regard the remark that "pleaders sell for Rs. 2 or even less" was made by Mr. Bajpai. Noor Khan in his transfer application pleaded also that he feared that that he would not get a fair trial before Mr. Bajpai, owing to Noor Khans having previously impounded a buffalo belonging to Mr. Bajpai.

NOT FAIR TRIAL.

In his report to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, in regard to Noor Khan's apprehension that he would not get a fair trial, Mr. Bajpai wrote:—"Had I been inimical to him I would have ruined him by now, and would not have been keeping silent and behaving like a neighbour with him, as I have been doing.

"This case has now been transferred from the court of the Patan Sanghi pleader represents the deffendant.—United Press.

An Indore message says that Ajaigarh state has been on fete since last Saturday when the happy news of the birth of a son and heir to the Ranee Saheba of Ajaigarh reached there from Bansda. Some prisoners are also stated to have been released on the occasion.

BURMA OPPOSED TO SEPARATION

Delegates To Joint Select Committee Not Representative, Says Mr. U. Chit Hlaing

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

Expressing the opinion that Burma was part and parcel of the Indian Empire and that Federation was the logical course, U Chit Hlaing, Anti-separationist Burmese delegate, submitted the following memorandum to the Joint Select Committee on 22nd December 1933.

The majority of people in Burma were opposed to the diarchical constitution inaugurated by the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms and for ten years (until the last General Election) took no part either in the elections or in the Legislatures. They were opposed also to the Statutory Commission presided over by Sir John Simon and gave no evidence before it.

At the Burma Round Table Conference held in London in 1932 we, the Burman majority, who desire to remain in the Indian Federation, were represented for the first time.

In spite of our statements there, most of the time of that Conference, as most of the time that we have sat as Delegates with this Joint Select Committee, was spent in discussing the kind of constitution Burma should have if she were separated from India.

DECISION BY VOTES.

It was agreed on all sides, at the Burma Round Table Conference, that the decision of Separation from or continued Federation with India should be decided by the people of Burma by their votes on this distinct issue at a General Election to be held after our return to Burma following the conclusion of the Burma Round Table Conference. It is impossible, therefore, to argue that the electors of Burma were not fully cognisant of the issue to be voted on at the General Election of their responsibility in casting their votes, and of the express statement made by the Prime Minister that Burma's decision on this question of federation or separation was final and conclusive.

If after that election, fought on the issue fixed by His Majesty's Government Burma is now separated from India against the clear expression of their wishes given by a large majority of the people of Burma at the General Election, it will shake the faith of the Burman people in the sanctity of the British pledges. This is a matter that affects the people of Burma vitally in their economic and financial future. They look to His Majesty's Government to fulfil the pledge given to them by your Prime Minister. They feel no doubt that such pledges are as sacred to you as they are to us. I do not force our people into the belief that a promise given to them by His Majesty's Government is not to be relied on to be carried out to the full. We have trusted you and pray that the trust of a people 8,000 miles away from your shores may not be misplaced

UNANIMOUS DISAPPROVAL.

There is no party or section in Burma or in the Legislative Council not even the Separationists represented by the people's party led by U Ba Pe—which has not refused to accept the separated constitution for Burma outlined by the Prime Minister at the conclusion of the Burma Round Table Conference. Indeed, all parties have voted against such a constitution as being unacceptable to Burma.

The General election, for the election of 80 members to the Burma Legislative Council, on the issue fixed by the British Cabinet, was held in Burma in November 1932. The final results were as follows:—Anti-Separationists: 42 Separationists: 29 Neutrals: 9.

"The Morning Post" of London, commenting upon this, said that "the Burmans have now to all appearances voluntarily voted themselves into the proposed Federation of All India." That exactly sums up the position.

The Secretary of State presented Memorandum on Burma to the Joint Committee on 10th October 1933. In view of the result of the General Election in November 1932 it is surprising to read in his memorandum:—

I have come to the two conclusions that were reached by the statutory Commission namely, that Burma should henceforth be separated from India, and that the general body of Burman opinion supports separation."

How he arrived at this conclusion we are unable to understand. There is certainly no ground for it in the result of the last General Election.

Of the delegates from Burma who have been asked to sit with this Joint Select Committee, only 4 out of 12 represent the majority on the Burma Legislative Council elected at the last General Election. The others represent other "parties and interests" in Burma" —to quote from the Secretary of States memorandum.

TWO KILLED IN BUS ACCIDENT

MADRAS, April 25.

A ten-year old boy and a four-year old girl were seriously injured when a bus struck a lamp-post yesterday.

Both of them have succumbed to their injuries.

A 70-year old woman who was also in the bus is lying in a precarious condition.

Police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

Acharya Vishwabandhu Shastri, M A M L., and Pandit Dharmbir, M A., under-secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha will sail for Japan in the first week of June to attend the second General Conference of the Pan-Pacific Young Buddhist Association which will celebrate the 2.500th birthday anniversary of Lord Buddha in Ju'y in Tokyo.

A cablegram received by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, from the General Secretary, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, places the provisional estimated yield of winter wheat in the United States of America at 13,385,000 metric tons.

The estimated yield in the corresponding period last year was 9,000,000 metric tons.

RIGHT OF VOTING DENIED TO WOMEN

Unfair Treatment To Ajmer-Marwara Province

AJMER, April 25.

Strong protest is being voiced against the decision of Government which disables the women residing in the Ajmer-Merwara province from voting at the general elections for the Legislative Assembly.

It has been pointed out that the women voters in the province of Delhi which is like Ajmer-Merwara under a Chief Commissioner have been allowed the right of vote.

SOLARIUM FOR JAMNAGAR

AHMEDABAD, April 24.

A solarium for the treatment of various diseases such as tuberculosis and rheumatism by sun bath is being constructed in Jamnagar. Its plan was originally devised by the late Prince Ranjitsinghji, and it is being worked out by the present ruler with great care.

He has called Dr. Sedmeue from Paris to start the working of the solarium which is the first of its kind in India.—A. P.

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